THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CUBA CABLE.

Telegraphic Communication Established by Key West and Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 18.—After many disheartening difficulties and persistent but for a time unrewarded labors, the lost Cuba cable has been recovered. The cable steamer, after having been engaged for several days in dragging with grapnels in the vicinity of the place where the cable parted, which was marked out by buoys placed immediately after parting, was finally rewarded to-day by fastening to it. It was dragged to the surface amid the cheers of those engaged in the work, and firmly secured. The weather being favorable, a perfect splice was made, and the stout line was again committed to the deep. On being tested it was found perfect throughout its entire length. Communications are now passing through it between Havana and this point.

The New Submarine Cable.

Philadelphia and Havana are now connected by an ocean telegraph, and it is probable that the end of the present year will find us in instant communication with all the islands of the West India group; and that a very short time only will elapse before we shall have, by the same means, daily reports from the Cape of Good Hope and the Republic of Liberia. The first line of the long-proposed scheme of an ocean telegraph line via the West Indies to South America and the African Coast has been successfully laid. This enterprise was conducted by the International Ocean Telegraph Company. This Company was organized in 1865, the original projectors being Captain James A. Scrymser and Alfred Peli, Jr., General William F. Smith being subsequently associated with them and assuming charge as President of the Company. It first built a line through Florida four hundred miles in length, which is already operating from here to Key West. The Cuban submarine cable was finished in England, and was shipped from Liverpool on June 27, direct for Havana. The work of submerging it began during the first part of the present month, but on the 7th inst. the cable was unfortunately broken about midway between Key West and Havana. After several days spent in grappling, the wire was drawn to the surface of the water, a successful splice made, and the great work accomplished. The several islands of the group, including Jamaica, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, etc., are within short distances of each other, and great inducements have been made to secure the extension. The Government of Spain granted a concession giving the International Ocean Telegraph Company the exclusive right for forty years to lay all cables between Cuba and the United States, and the Captain-General of Cuba was directed to afford every facility in carrying out the project. The State of Florida also granted a similar exclusive concession for a period of twenty years, which was further ratified and sanctioned by the Government of the United States. The Venezuelan Government has entered into a contract with parties to connect that country with European lines by means of a telegraph cable to Cuba. The Government is to pay $30,000 quarterly for thirty-three years, and have its despatches sent free. A very liberal grant has also been made by the Argentine Government to establish a telegraph line between Buenos Ayres and the Chilian frontier, which, in connection with the telegraph system of Chili and the projected coast-line of the Hipano-American Inter-Communication Company from Valparaiso to Panama, for which grants are now being sought, will place the southwest and eastern coasts of South America in immediate communication with the West India Islands, the United States, and Europe. *Harper's Weekly* says:—"The importance of these lines to the merchants of this country cannot be calculated. The trade of the West Indies amounts to nearly $500,000,000 a year, and, partly owing to the superior means of communication sustained by Great Britain with that region, three-fourths of this traffic is transacted directly by English merchants. The Isthmus of Panama is the natural focus of the whole trade of the Pacific. The commerce of the southwest coast, which, according to all laws political and geographical, should belong to us, is now almost entirely in the hands of the European commercial communities, attributable, mainly, to the same liberal system of postal connections whereby England fosters indirectly the establishment of markets for her principal staples. Were our merchants placed in telegraphic communication with the West India Islands, Brazil, and the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Argentine, there would be no reason why a fair average of the commerce of these countries should not be directed to us. The success of the line to Cuba, and its extension to the other islands and to Brazil, Panama, etc., will undoubtedly greatly affect this commerce in favor of American merchants."

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUBAN SUBMARINE CABLE.

The cable was made by the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company of London. The company guarantees the working of the cable for fifteen years, its qualities being considered superior to those of any other submarine cable laid hitherto, experience having furnished many valuable improvements. The cable is composed of seven copper wires, covered with three coats of india rubber, which are again covered with hemp, the whole being coated with galvanized iron, wire-coated with zinc. The shore end of the cable is two inches in thickness, weighing at the rate of two tons per mile, laid to a depth of 150 fathoms. Connected with this piece, which is one and a half mile long, is a medium-sized cable, an inch and two lines in thickness, fourteen miles in length, weighing one and three-quarters of a ton per mile, and sunk to the depth of 200 fathoms. The same proportions are observed on both ends of the cable, the centre cable being thinner, having a diameter of ten lines, weighing one and a quarter ton per mile, and submerged to the depth of 400 fathoms. The communication from Key West to Punta Rosa, through the Florida Bay, is another cable, 133 miles long, nine lines in thickness, weighing three-quarters of a ton per mile. The entire submerged length of the cable is 191 miles.

IMPORTANT SUBMARINE WIRES, OR TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The following is believed to be a nearly complete list of the more important submerged or cable lines which have been laid, and which, so far as known, are now in operation, or, as in case of one of them at least, suffering an interruption which is probably but temporary. The total number here given is sixty-two:—

Time of Laying.	Geographical Position.	Length in Miles.	No. of Conductors.	Time in operation to July, 1867, about
1851	Dover to Calais	25	3	16 years.
1853	Denmark—Across Belt	18	3	14 years.
1853	Dover to Ostend	80½	6	14 years.
1853	Across Frith of Forth	5	4	14 years.
1853	Fort Patrick to Donaghadee	25	6	14 years.
1855	Across River Tay	2	4	14 years.
1854	Port Patrick to White Head	27	6	13 years.
1854	Sweden to Denmark	12	3	13 years.
1854	Italy to Corsica	110	6	13 years.
1854	Corsica to Sardinia	10	6	13 years.
1855	In Egypt	10	4	12 years.
1856	Italy to Sicily	5	3	12 years.
1856	Newfoundland to Cape Breton	85	*1	11 years.
1856	Across Gut of Canso	1½	2	11 years.
1857	Across Norway Fjords	40	*1	10 years.
1857	Across mouths of Danube	3	*1	10 years.
1857	Ceylon to Hindostan	30	*1	10 years.
1858	Italy to Sicily	1	1	9 years.
1858	England to Holland	140	4	9 years.
1858	England to Hanover	280	2	9 years.
1858	Across Norway Fjords	16	*1	9 years.
1858	South Australia to King's Island	140	1	9 years.
1858	Ceylon to Hindostan	30	1	9 years.
1859	At Alexandria	2	4	8 years.
1859	England to Denmark	368	*3	8 years.
1859	Sweden to Gothland	94	1	8 years.
1859	Volkestone to Boulogne	24	6	8 years.
1859	Across Rivers in India	10	1	8 years.
1859	Malta to Sicily	99	*1	8 years.
1859	England to the Isle of Man	26	*1	8 years.
1859	Jersey Island to Pirou (France)	21	1	8 years.
1859	Liverpool to Holyhead	25	*2	8 years.
1859	Across Baas' Strait	240	1	8 years.
1860	Denmark—across Great Belt	14	8†	7 years.
1860	Dacca to Pegu	116	(*) 1	7 years.
1860	Barcelona to Port Mahon	180	1	7 years.
1860	Minorca to Majorca	35	2	7 years.
1860	Iviza to Majorca	74	*2	7 years.
1860	Cape San Antonio to Iviza	76	*2	7 years.
1860	Corfu to Otranto (?)	90	*1	7 years.
1861	Across Norway Fjords	16	*1	5 years.
1861	Toulon to Corsica	195	*1	6 years.
1861	Holyhead to Howth (near Dublin)	64	*1	6 years.
1861	Malta to Alexandria	1835	*1	6 years.
1861	New Haven (England) to Dieppe	80	4	6 years.
1862	Fortress Monroe to Cape Charles	23	*1	5 years.
1862	Pembroke to Wexford	63	*4	5 years.
1862	Across Frith of Forth	6	4	5 years.
1862	England to Holland	130	4	5 years.
1862	Across River Tay	2	4	5 years.
1863	Sardinia to Sicily	211	*1	4 years.
1863	Persian Gulf to Kurrachee (Hindostan)	1650	1	4 years.
1863	Otranto to Avlona	60	1	4 years.
1865	Biserta (Tunis) to Marsala	165	1	2½ years.
1865	Across Dardanelles	...	...	2½ years.
1865	Sweden to Prussia	55	2	2 years.
1866	Corsica to Leghorn	66	1	18 mo's.
1866	Across Puget Sound	32	†1	14 mo's.
1866	Valentia to Newfoundland	1864	†1	11 mo's.
1866	Valentia to Newfoundland (completed from 1865, about)	1864	†1	10 mo's.
1866	New foundland to Cape Breton	85	†1	10 mo's.
1867	Key West to Havana	191	7	...

* Strand. † Seven wires in one strand.

In the list given, it will be obvious, several cables crossing wide rivers and other similar bodies of water on the American continent are not included. A cable was laid along the coast from La Calle in Liberia to Biserta, in 1865, but the statements met with throw doubt upon its success.

BRIDGET DURGIN.

A Pen Photograph and Phrenological Examination of the Murderess by a Woman's Rights Woman.

The following letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, the famous woman's rights lecturer, detailing the physical appearance and physiognomy of the murderess, Bridget Durgin who is to be executed in New Jersey next week, we find in the Greenport (Long Island) *Watchman*:—

A recent visit to New Brunswick, New Jersey, afforded me an opportunity to see Bridget Durgin, the convicted murderess of Mrs. Coriell, whose case has excited a great deal of interest, and even malevolence, in the public mind. A brief account of the miserable girl may not be without interest to your readers.

It has been my practice for many years to visit the prisons in various parts of the country, not from a morbid and idle curiosity, but that I may the better understand my own sex in every aspect in which they may be placed. Those who form their opinion of women from what they may see of them in the domestic or social relation, or in fashionable life, base their judgment of them upon very meagre and inadequate grounds. I have sometimes discerned a true, noble womanhood amid poverty, misery, and even in prison cells.

In the scale of human intelligence I find Bridget Durgin on the very lowest level. She has cunning and ability to conceal her real actions; and so have the fox, the panther, and many inferior animals, whose instincts are not more clearly defined than are those of Bridget Durgin.

I found the girl seated close to the door of her cell, where I am told she invariably sits; and by her manner and looks I think she does this from a secret, indefinable dread—it may be of herself. She was neat in person, her hair combed close to her head, which gives the observer an opportunity to notice her strong animal organization. She is large in the base of the brain, and swells out over the ears, where destructiveness and secretiveness are located by phrenologists, while the whole region of intellect, ideality, and moral sentiment is small. Her texture, temperament, all are coarse; hair coarse and scanty, forehead naturally corrugated and low, nose concave and square at the nostrils, leaving a very long upper lip.

She can look no one in the face for a moment, her eyes winking and wavering constantly. They open across, not below, the ball, and the pupil is uncommonly small: I should say she would be naturally dim-sighted. It is purely the eye of a reptile in shape and expression. The jaws are large and heavy, but the mouth is small. I think another such a mouth would not be found in ten thousand—narrow gums, cat-like in shape, with pointed teeth. The whole person is heavy, inclined to fulness, and the hands are large, coarse, and somehow have a dangerous look—for hands, as well as faces, have expression.

The character of Bridget's face is sullen, and yet wears a mixed expression of anxiety, even to distress. The line of the mouth, as of the eyelids, is oblique. There is not one character of beauty, even in the lowest degree, about the girl; not one ray of sentiment, nothing genuine, hardly human, except a weak, sometimes a bitter, smile. The wonder is that any housekeeper should be willing to engage such a servant. I have an idea that this same girl was offered to me in an intelligence office in Brooklyn, and that I refused to even talk with one so repulsive in appearance.

I looked upon Bridget Durgin without prejudice, and I describe her without exaggeration. She was born without moral responsibility, just as much as the tiger or the wolf is so born; and the question naturally arises, what is the duty of a wise, humane, and just legislator in her case? That she is dangerous to a community might have been easily seen before she steeped her hands in blood. That she ought never to be permitted to prey upon it again is no less evident. But whether it is right to take an irresponsible, morally idiotic creature, and she a woman, whose sex has had no voice in making the laws under which she will suffer, and hang her by the neck till she is dead, is a question for our advanced civilization to consider.

In this case I observe the women are unanimous in the feeling (for it is hardly an opinion) that she ought to be hung. Many believe that housekeepers will not be safe unless an example be made in this most atrocious case. There is little doubt that the law will have its course in regard to her, and perhaps in most cases of crime it is better to let it do so; and if its features are repugnant to a benign legislation, repeal the obnoxious features.

It is most probable that when Bridget and her accompiace first made their attempt at the house of Dr. Coriell, their object was to rob; but having been detected, and perhaps resisted by the unfortunate deceased, Bridget's ferocious instincts at once took fire, and she then had no more power to resist them than a tiger rolling itself in the blood of its prey.

I consider her case one of deep and painful interest, and hope that one so well defined may lead the public mind to a consideration of the question of capital punishment. To me it is a cruel relic of a barbarism which ought to be expunged from our legal code; but there are many points besides this upon which our people need great and thorough investigation.

Bridget is naturally sullen and taciturn, and upon the crime of which she is convicted totally reticent. She thanked me for some little expressions of kindness, and even tried to look in my face, saying:—"Ladies don't often talk kind to me—they say I ought to be hung, and they are glad I am going to be hung," etc. I do not think she fully realizes her fate. She knows the fact of her condemnation, but being devoid of all imagination, is unable to bring it palpably to her mind's eye. When the final crisis arrives and she beholds the paraphernalia of death, I have great fears for her. Yours, respectfully,

E. OAKES SMITH.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Speeches of Ben Wade and Senator Sherman—Wade Avoiding His Kansas Declarations—Sherman Favoring the National Bank System.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Hon. Ben. Wade made his first speech of the campaign at Marietta yesterday. It was one of his old-fashioned orations, and he did not introduce any of his Kansas opinions. He said that for thirty years he had advocated the rights of all men, without regard to race, color, and condition, and that was still the burden of his argument. He declared that Vallandigham's doctrines are in all respects identical with those of the Democratic party of Ohio. Negro suffrage, he argued, is the legitimate result of Republican principles, and the terms for reconstruction offered the South are both just and generous.

Senator John Sherman also made his first speech of the campaign at Canton. He advocated the negro-suffrage amendment. A large portion of his argument was devoted to a defense of our national financial system. Our national banks he thinks a great public blessing, and he explained and supported the present system of taxation. He said the failure to collect the whisky tax is the one great blot on our method of taxation.

PHILLIPS ON GRANT.

Wendell Phillips' Views on General Grant's Acceptance of the War Office.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

When men offer poor excuses for an act, be sure they have no good reasons to give. The journals betray a lurking distrust of the propriety of General Grant's act in assuming the War Department, by the haste they make to invent poor excuses for it.

They tell us the General was obliged, as a military subordinate, to obey the President's order. If the act was, without any doubt, a good one, why seek to excuse it on the ground of compulsion? When Chase accepted the Chief Justiceship nobody went about to find excuses for him. Ah! gentlemen, this act of General Grant you cannot think a good one, else you would not seek to rob him of its merit, and make somebody else responsible for it.

But we cannot do such discredit to the leading journals of the Republican party as to suppose they believe their own statements. General Grant is the President's military subordinate—not a civil one. The President has a right to order him to report for duty at Washington—to give advice on the Indian war—to sit on a military commission. All such orders Grant is obliged to obey.

But the President has no right to order Grant to paint the White House, to take charge of its garden, prepare a report for the amendment of the tariff, or do any other civil duty.

Now, the War Department is a civil office. These same journals allege that Johnson cannot remove Stanton, because it is forbidden by the Civil Office Tenure act, thus clearly confessing that the Secretaryship of War is a civil office; as, of course, it is. Mr. Johnson might, therefore, rightfully order Grant to hoe potatoes behind the White House as to assume the War Department. The journals know this. So does General Grant.

Indeed, the President in his communication to Grant does not order him, but "authorizes and empowers" him to act as Secretary. And, although Grant's letter to Stanton speaks confusedly of the President's "directing me to assume" the office, still he has sense enough to add:—"In notifying you of my acceptance." Now, subordinates do not accept orders; they obey them.

Let us hear no more of Grant's being obliged to take this office, as, it was said, he was obliged to accompany Johnson on that disgraceful Western tour. On both occasions such statements were only flimsy excuses invented by Grant's toadies, to cover up the mistakes and servility of their idol.

The offering of such empty excuses gives us painful doubts of the mood in which Grant and his friends are at this moment. Congress represents the Republican party. Stanton belongs to it; that is his offense in Johnson's eyes. If Grant is a Republican, by what rule of party fidelity does he accept the office out of which Stanton has been turned simply for being a Republican? According to all the well-known rules of parties, Grant declares himself not a Republican. Any one who remembers Tyler's time will recall facts proving this.

The President put Grant into Stanton's place only to divert public attention and soften the indignation at Stanton's removal with the content at Grant's appointment. Grant will serve to bridge over from Stanton to Steedman, or some other hanger-on of the White House.

No doubt the President intends to remove the District Commanders. Then he sees Grant must either hold on and be responsible for it, or resign and make way for some of Johnson's creatures. The only other alternative is that Grant should submit to Sheridan's removal, and still hold office under the plea of preventing more mischief.

This is the plea on which Stanton has remained in office. He has worn it to rags.

This course is a sacrifice of all personal honor. It degrades a man from a Cabinet officer into a spy. At such a time as Buchanan's last six months—the whole Government honeycombed with treason—such a course is allowable, as it is in war. But in ordinary times no honorable man would stoop to it. In ordinary times no theory of citizenship calls on a man to spy and listen under the windows, and stand before the world responsible for a policy he abhors, in order, by such degredation, to serve his country. "I will die to serve my country," said the old Scotsman, "but I will not do a mean thing to save her." It is time Americans learned this lesson. Forgetting it was the poison that ate out all national character in times past.

Besides, honest men consorting with knaves, in order to prevent their doing mischief, is false philosophy. It is the presence of honest men in the crew that enables it to do mischief. If two years ago Stanton and other reputable men had quitted Johnson on the plea, which they privately allowed, that he was a traitor, he would have been shockmated and thrown overboard.

To-day, if Grant had answered the President (according to what is asserted to be his private opinion):—"Sir, you have no authority to suspend Stanton, and denying that right, as well as detecting the policy which leads you to wish his suspension, I decline to accept the place," Johnson could not have suspended Stanton. Cheered, taught, and sustained by such an act on Grant's part, the public would have exhibited such indignation at Johnson, and such approval of Grant's gallant fidelity to his comrade and his principles, as to have overawed Johnson. If after that he had dared to suspend Stanton, no decent man would have accepted the post; and the moment Congress assembled Johnson would have ceased to reign.

To-day Grant is the staff which holds up the traitor President. Without him Johnson could neither stand nor walk. Grant to-day enables the President to go on and remove Sheridan. It will be in vain for Grant to resign when the act is done, and cry out, "I disapprove." As well might the accomplice who hands the dagger to the murderer cry out, when the victim is dead, "I disapprove."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

General Sheridan writes as follows concerning the progress of reconstruction in Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, La., August 3, 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.—General:—I have the honor to submit for your information the following:—That the State of Louisiana is registered in accordance with the act of Congress dated March 2, 1867, and the bills supplementary thereto; the poll-books are nearly made out, and the Commissioners of Election for each polling precinct appointed; the number of registered votes will be slightly over 120,000; the State will in all probability come in as a Union State. In accomplishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the people; on the contrary, much assistance and encouragement: but from the public press, especially that of the city of New Orleans, and from office-holders and office-seekers disfranchised, I have met with bitterness and opposition. The greatest embarrassment with which I have had to contend was the constant rumors of my removal published nearly every day in the papers of this city. It was a serious embarrassment, as it was breaking down the confidence of the people in my acts; but, notwithstanding this, we worked patiently and industriously, having in view only right and justice, and the law in its spirit. I have, as I have heretofore stated to you, permitted no political influence nor political machinery to help or influence me in this work. Receiving the law as an order, it was so executed. I regret that I have to make the charge against Brigadier-General L. H. Rousseau, United States Army, of visiting my command recently, and, without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties and suggesting my removal.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION

A GREAT STORM IN LANCASTER.

Culverts and Bridges Destroyed Throughout the Country.

EUROPEAN NEWS TO TWO O'CLOCK

Beautiful Weather in England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 22—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 73½; Erie Railroad, 45; Illinois Central, 77¾; Great Western Railroad, 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; the sales for to-day are estimated at 1000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 35s. 9d.

ANTWERP, August 22.—Petroleum, 43f.

Market Report to Two o'clock.

LONDON, August 22—2 P. M.—At this hour American securities are quoted thus:—Illinois Central, 78; Erie Railroad, 44½; United States Five-twenties, 73½; Great Western Railroad, 21; Consols for money, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Lard, 52s.; Cheese, 49s.; Wool firm at previous prices. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 22—2 P. M.—The weather throughout England is beautiful, and favorable for the crops.

The Steamer England Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—The steamship England, from New York on the 10th, has arrived here.

FROM LANCASTER TO-DAY.

Great Rain Storm Last Night—Immense Destruction of Property, etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LANCASTER, Pa., August 22.—Another terrible storm occurred here last night. Considerable damage has been done in all portions of the city and country. Culverts and bridges have been washed away. Great damage has been done to growing crops. An embankment has given away on the Pennsylvania Railroad between here and Columbia, and no up trains are passing over the road. The damage to the railroad will be repaired this morning.

W. M. R.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Probable Removal of General Sickles.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The signs pointing to the probable removal of Sickles are increasing. It is understood that his recent acts will be rescinded by the President, and that should he (Sickles) persist in his course he will be undoubtedly relieved at an early day.

The Presidential Campaign—Conservative Movements.

A few days ago a curiously mixed story was published in the *Constitutional Union*, of this city, about a meeting of prominent conservative politicians, to make arrangements for the next Presidential campaign. Among other things contained in the story was a statement that the aforesaid politicians, after grave deliberation, had agreed upon Andrew Johnson and General Sherman as the most available candidates for President and Vice-President, and had separated with the understanding that every effort should be made to secure the nomination of these two distinguished personages by the conservative leaders of the country. The story was curiously put together, contained a few absurdities, and was generally laughed at as a neat little sensation concocted by the portly Tom Florence, or regarded as a bad sell on the enterprising editor, who has recently become somewhat famous for alarming and extraordinary discoveries. After some little inquiry, however, I am satisfied that there was something in the affair. It appears that a meeting of some thirty prominent and distinguished politicians, representing the conservative wing of the Republican party, as well as the masses of the Democratic party, did take place here a short time ago, but not at Crystal Spring, as stated by the *Union*. One of the prime movers in the affair was ex-Attorney-General Black. The best course to be pursued in the present condition of parties was discussed at length, and it was actually agreed to support Johnson, and Sherman as two of the strongest and most available men in the country. A plan of action was decided upon for working up this programme, and for setting the necessary machinery in motion to unite the conservative masses as one party on this ticket. It was decided that the operations should be conducted quietly and without any public show, and that each member of the meeting should devote himself in his special district to the furtherance of the programme agreed upon. Black has had frequent and protracted interviews with the President lately, and it is known that there has been quite a gathering here recently of so-called conservatives from every part of the country. It is perhaps only one of the many combinations that are being formed to outgeneral the friends of Grant.

Radical Movements.

In connection with the above I may state that there are a few additional facts about political movements which have come to me through some of the prominent radicals, and which may be worthy your notice.

First.—General Thomas is being secretly but strongly pushed for the radical nomination to the Presidency, and he is at present Mr. Greeley's candidate, although he stands no chance of success in the convention. He will be opposed on the ground that he comes from a slave State. Mr. Greeley chooses him for that very reason—on the same principle that he hailed Jeff. Davis.

Second.—In a recent conversation General Grant declared that he would not be a Presidential candidate, and added:—"If you want a candidate, why don't you take Sheridan? He is not only a general, but he is also a statesman." These were Grant's words, addressed to a radical politician.

Third.—In connection with this a strong radical clique is backing Sheridan for the nomination. The leaders say that nothing can prevent his nomination, which Grant will openly endorse. They claim that the radical party will split upon Grant, the Wendell Phillips school going against him, and that Sheridan is the candidate.

General Grant's Protest Against the Removals of Stanton and Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Times.

Your correspondent endeavored to state last night, and would have succeeded but for an unfortunate alteration of the language he used, that when General Grant was first apprised of the President's intention to remove Secretary Stanton he sent him an earnest protest against the act. In this letter he expressed the belief that the President had no legal right to make the removal—that possibly an astute lawyer might furnish him with authority for it, but that in his opinion the gravest reasons of public policy demanded that the removal be not made. To this the President made no reply. General Grant's acceptance of the War office was subsequent to this and after the removal had been accomplished.

General Grant's remonstrance against the removal of Sheridan, which was sent to the President on Monday, was brief, and even more emphatic than his protest against the removal of Stanton. The contents of the letter have not been made public, nor exhibited to any one, but enough is known of its character to warrant the statement that he urged the President, for financial, patriotic, and other considerations, not to make the removal. To this the President replied at length in a letter covering ten or twelve pages of paper. He argued the case in his usual style, and closed with a reiteration of his determination. This correspondence ought all to be made public. The pretended synopsis in a New York morning paper is pure guess work, the invention of the correspondent's own brain, and unreliable in every point. General Grant was to-day besieged by representatives of the press, who were anxious to obtain copies of the letters. He declined to have interviews with any of them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 22, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 110¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106¾ for June and August 7-30s; 102¾ for 10-40s; 112¾ for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 107¾ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 81-100@51¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; and Camden and Amboy at 127¼, a decline of ¼. 53¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 62¾ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 165 was bid for Philadelphia; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57¼ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; and 70 for City.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28½, a decline of ¼. 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 45 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141½; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 141.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is in more demand, and under the continued demand for currency from the West banks are disposed to great caution, and demand higher interest, which is readily had, from all borrowers. Call loans are quoted 5@6, with exceptions on Government. Commercial paper passes at 6@7 for best and 8@9 for second grade.

"Speculation in the stock market continues to droop and at the reduced prices there is no increase of buyers. The market is in full control of cliques, who have loaded themselves in the belief that good crops and cheap money would stimulate speculations to the degree of activity shown while paper money was being issued by the million daily. Their hopes with regard to the crops and money have been more than realized; but instead of a growing speculative feeling the community great prudence prevails. It begins to be seen that the payment of the compound notes is contraction, which impairs the profits of banking, and that it will steadily reduce bank credits and raise the price of money."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Pa R 1m 6s.....100
$100 City 6s, New.....101¾
$1000 C & Am m6s, '89... 89
1 sh C & Am.....62¾
1 do.....157½
100 sh Sch Nv Pf.b60. 28¾
100 do.....b60. 28½
100 sh Read.....s30. 51-81
100 sh Read R.....s10. 51-81
100 do.....s30. 51-81
100 do.....2d. 51¾
100 do.....b60. 51¾
100 do.....b5. 51¾
100 do.....2d. 51¾
100 do.....2d. 51¾
100 do.....3d. 51-81

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110½; old 5-20s, 112½@113; 5-20s, 1864, 108½@109½; do., 1865, 109⅞@110¼; do., July, 107½@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108½; 10-40s, 102½@102¾; 7-30s, Aug., 106⅝@107⅛; do., June, 106⅝@107⅛; do., July, 106⅝@107¼. Gold, 141½@141¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅝@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112½@112¾; do., 1864, 108⅛@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅛@110⅛; do. new, 107⅜@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106⅝@107; do., 2d series, 106⅜@107; 3d series, 106⅜@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1862, 112⅛@112¾; do., 1864, 108⅜@109; do., 1865, 109¼@110¼; do. 1867, new, 107⅜@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7-30s, Aug., 106⅜@107; do., June, 106⅜@107; do., July, 106⅜@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118½; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115¾; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140¾@141. Silver, 134@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 22.—The Flour Market is devoid of life, but holders of choice spring wheat and new wheat fresh ground are firm in their views. The home consumers are exceedingly circumspect, and purchase only from hand to mouth. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 50@7 75 ₩ barrel for superfine; $8@10 50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $11 75@12 25 for Northwestwern extra family; $11 50@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and held firmly at $9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the market for good and prime Wheat, and the demand for these descriptions is good; common grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 25@2 40; 1000 bushels common at $2 24@2 26; and 200 bushels Kentucky white at $2 27½. Rye has again advanced; sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1 70. Corn is scarce and held firmly; sales of 4000 bushels at $1 25@1 27 for yellow, the latter rate for choice; and Western mixed at $1 23@1 24. Oats are unchanged; sales of new at 70c.

Whisky—Nothing of importance doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Reading, 45; Canton Company, 63¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 164½; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Virginia 6ixes, 60; Missouri Sixes, 1962½; Hudson River, 124; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 110; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 106⅞. Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling, 109½. Sight, 10. Gold 141¾.

Old Rye Whiskies.

TRADE CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—We take pleasure in referring our customers and the trade in general to our circulars of late years, particularly to those issued since January 1st, 1866. In that of February 25th last, we gave a resume of the state of the Old Rye Whisky Market of 1866, together with our opinion as to the prospects for that of this year. While stating the fact of the great scarcity of Fine Rye Whiskies, possessing three years' age and upwards, we made the remark "that such goods must go higher and higher *until they cease to exist*." Although thus sanguine at that time, we confess that the results have far exceeded our utmost expectations.

In our last Circular (June 1st) we noted an appreciation from 25th of February in Fine Whiskies, possessing three to ten years of age, at $1 00@2 00 per gallon, and in Whiskies of one and two summers in bond, of 25@75c. per gallon. Since then a further advance has taken place, of about same figures. As compared with this time one year ago an extraordinary spectacle is presented. Then Fine Whiskies of one and two summers *in bond* commanded from 75c.@$1 25. *Now*, one and two summers in bond command $1 25@2 50. Even Whisky of good character, *just from distillery, and in bond*, brings considerably more *now*, than the same brand of one summer's age did one year ago.

Last summer, really fine, free Whiskies, three to ten years old, sold at $3 50@4 50. Whiskies of same age and character now are held at $6 00@9 00. In fact, the hidden remnants of really old Whiskies of good character existing at the beginning of the year, have been brought to light by the high prices, and are now absorbed by the dealers. A few months, in most cases a few weeks, will suffice for the dealers to be bare of such stock, leaving them no alternative but to give their customers Whiskies possessing but one or two summers in their place.

The question naturally arises, as it has frequently arisen of late, Will the present high prices continue, in the face of an enormous grain crop, and the stimulus given to production caused by recent high prices? That Whisky made next fall, winter, and spring will be lower than that made last spring, we fully believe. It is to be recollected, however, that such Whiskies must be held for the following summer's heat, to be fit for use, even for cheapest grades. The chasm caused by the almost utter absence of distillation of Fine Whiskies during all of 1865 and the early part of 1866, will soon leave us with no Whiskies whatever, except such as have been made from the spring of 1866 up to this time. Most of that made in 1866, together with considerable of that made last spring, has already gone into consumption.

As usual at this time of the year, the demand for goods quickens, and as the new stock of 1866 and 1867, owing to its substitution for the Older Whiskies, as above stated, will have to bear an increased strain, it is apparent that prices for such Whiskies, *in bond*, of 1866 and 1867, cannot fail to further appreciate. Besides, it is to be borne in mind that much of the Whisky now held in bond of 1866 and 1867, deserves not the name of Fine Rye Whisky. A great portion of the stock in this city, Baltimore, and New York, is distilled mainly from Corn, and by parties in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, who heretofore never made anything but *Common Raw Whisky*, but who, tempted by the high prices prevailing for New Pure Rye Whiskies, are attempting by the fiction of a brand of "Pure Rye," and other means, to foist their hastily and ill-made productions on the dealers in Fine Whiskies East. As such Whiskies obtain age, however, their defective qualities become daily more apparent, and in any calculation as to amount of stock

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Sheridan and Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President, who for more than a year has notoriously desired to remove General Sheridan from command in the South, but dared not do it, has at last found his opportunity. Sheridan is deposed—punished—disgraced—for such splendid service to the nation as no other soldier has had a chance to perform since the end of the war. Upon no other of the District Commanders in the South, important as their duties were, was such a weighty responsibility imposed. He was given the command of the two most disloyal of the Rebel States; even South Carolina has her 100,000 freedmen to *make* the State loyal by a majority not to be overcome. But even Louisiana and Texas have been preëminent in disloyalty; outside of the large cities, Texas has been the hell of freedmen and the paradise of guerillas, while the whole State of Virginia has not given the Government as much trouble as the single city of New Orleans. Sheridan was sent in May, 1865, straight from the battle-field to these States. With an insufficient military force, and with the Rebel government of Throckmorton and the corrupt government of Wells against him, he was required to enforce justice, and with the President of the United States for his bitter personal foe, he was expected to give satisfaction to the country. The war which ended for Sherman and Grant when Lee surrendered, has never ended for him. From the day he took command his administration has been one long struggle with Rebels in his department and the friends of Rebels in Washington. There is not another man in the country who has had as hard work to do, no one who has met such savage opposition, and not one who has done better work. That is his crime. He did too well. When Andrew Johnson was justifying massacre, Sheridan was putting it down; when Johnson was declaring Congress a body of traitors and the Union men of Louisiana guilty of murder, Sheridan obeyed Congress and put the blame of the New Orleans riot on the authorities of the city. When he found a man in office protecting traitors, permitting outrages on loyal citizens, and preventing reconstruction, he removed that man. Throckmorton, and Wells, and Monroe, and Herron, and Abell were justly removed. Does not Grant think so? Are not all loyal men agreed upon it? Yet with what moderation has Sheridan acted in all things! Whom has he imprisoned? what tyrannical laws has he imposed? Never was there a military ruler with so much reason to use force who has used so little; the magnanimity and prudence of his administration have equalled its boldness and justice, and his endeavors have wholly been to reorganize the States under his command, that their loyal citizens might rebuild their governments and restore them to the Union upon the basis which Congress had determined. These things he has done, and for these Andrew Johnson turns him out of his command.

General Sheridan leaves that command with an unstained record, and the confidence of his countrymen in his ability is far greater now than even at the close of the war. But the manner of his removal moves the heart of the nation with regret. When General Grant accepted the purely civil office of the Secretary of War, it was hoped that his presence in the Cabinet would in some measure restrain Mr. Johnson's violence. Mr. Stanton had held back the President's arm from striking down our trusted servants, and we deemed that Grant's vast influence would at least be as potent. All this was idle hope. That Grant opposed Sheridan's removal we do not doubt; in the President's hands now, it is said, is a written argument or protest from Grant. From his directions to General Thomas to continue to execute all orders now in force in the Fifth District till authorized by the General of the Army to change them, we are disposed to hope that General Grant thinks that Sheridan has done his duty. Yet this, if it be so, but adds to the sorrow of his friends. If he has lost his confidence in Sheridan, if he disapproved of his acts, *then* we could respect the part he has taken in this national shame, though deploring his difference with the people. But at once to oppose this removal, and to order it—to believe this and do that—this is an unaccountable position for the General of our Armies. We do not know what there is in General Grant's duty or in the President's authority that should compel him to accept a civil office to become the instrument of Andrew Johnson's policy. That instrument, which Edwin M. Stanton refused to become, which no power of the President could make him, Grant *is*. We judge by the facts. For one year Andrew Johnson contemplated the insult to the nation of removing the soldier who of all our soldiers best represents its principles, but dared not, *could* not while Mr. Stanton was in the Cabinet. On August 12, Mr. Stanton is removed; on August 12, General Grant accepts his place; on August 19, General Sheridan is removed. Why, this is logic! One little week after General Grant becomes the Secretary of War, Sheridan is disgraced. How is the conclusion to be avoided, that the President sought and found in General Grant the means by which he might break down Sheridan, and with him the spirit of the people? Bitterly, indeed, have the loyal men been deceived who thought that General Grant might have said to an apostate President:—"If I become a part of an administration which every patriot despises, and take at your hands this civil office, which I have as much right to refuse as that of Postmaster-General or Postmaster, I do so on this condition: You shall respect the loyal principle of the nation—you shall not remove Sheridan." But as General Grant did not say this, the President took him into his Cabinet, and dictated to him the order by which Sheridan is dishonored and the people threatened and defied. We say dishonored, because his removal is intended as a disgrace and a punishment. It matters not where he is sent, or who is his successor. He is deliberately expelled from the command of the Fifth Military District for daring to protect loyal citizens and put down traitors, and we have not even the poor consolation of holding the President alone responsible.

The Progress of the New Movement at Washington—The Removal of Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The removal of General Sheridan from the Fifth Military District, and his transfer to Missouri, will no doubt be received with a great outcry by the radical portion of the Republican party press. But in this last movement, as in the first grand *coup* by which Stanton was deposed from the War Department, President Johnson, with a great deal of shrewdness and sagacity, has effectually headed off all attempts to create a popular excitement over his acts, or to confer upon Sheridan the valuable crown of a martyr. In appointing General Thomas to the command in Louisiana, as in assigning Grant to the duties of the War Department, the President satisfies the country that his object is rather to give harmony and efficiency to the work of reconstruction than to embarrass its progress. The well-known sentiments of the new commander, his recognized fidelity to the reconstruction policy approved by the loyal States, his valuable military services, and his admitted civil qualifications, will induce the people to acquiesce as readily in the removal of Sheridan as they did in the deposition of Stanton.

That the President has full legal power and constitutional right for the course he has seen fit to adopt, no one but the most unreasonable partisan will deny. There will, however, no doubt, be an honest difference of opinion as to the expediency of making any change at all in the military government of Louisiana. Some will argue that the prompt policy of Phil Sheridan was needed to hold in check the men who figured in the negro massacre of New Orleans; while others will contend that the prejudice excited against him in the district, whether just or unjust, was a serious obstruction to the work of reconstruction, and that his apparent restlessness under authority was calculated to prevent that harmony in the administration so necessary to efficient action. The appointment of General Thomas at least proves that there is to be no stoppage of the work of reconstruction in Louisiana, and insures the faithful and energetic enforcement of the law of Congress, free from the embarrassments inseparable from personal mistrust and petty squabbling. As such the people, outside the politicians, will accept it; and they will be well satisfied if the new era just commencing at Washington shall have the effect to place distinctly before the country the issue between a fair and honorable reconstruction and a reconstruction that seeks to keep the Union perpetually broken, unless it can be reunited with an Africanized South, and a negro balance of power in the councils of the nation.

Colored Officials.

From the N. Y. Times.

If the moral nature of office-holders could be painted on their outsides, no doubt many of the high seats of dignity in the land would grow black with the color of their occupants. Most politicians, could they be brought to confess their life's manœuvrings as frankly as Rousseau did his littleness, would lament much sacrifice of principle and loss of self-respect in the struggles of the career which has lifted them to place. There are few parents who after such a revelation would not prefer for their sons some quiet and obscure pursuit, rather than the cares and humiliations of an office-seeker's dependent existence. Why then should the race that has just been raised to manhood be stimulated to risk all manhood is worth in the scramble for the rewards of party, instead of being taught that their happiness and respectability depend on acquiring habits of self-control, and on the practice of patient industry? Why, except to appease the morbid vanity of their great misleader, and to give Phillips occasion for boasting that he did his worst to unfit them for their real duties by firing their ignorance with the hope of impossible distinctions?

This arch-agitator, respecting nothing but his own craving for notoriety, is doing the people he pretends to befriend a very serious mischief. The blacks have been made citizens before they are fit for the responsibilities of electors. It is the very deviltry of demagogism to flatter them with the chimera that they are fit to take part in governing others. All among them of the least intelligence can see that the mass of the well-to-do white population owe their prosperity to industrious labor, and win any advancement by the aid of education. These are the lessons which any one who is really their friend would seek to impress on them. He who invites them to plunge into the excitement of political strife, and cheats their credulous helplessness with the hope of its empty prizes, deserves, as this Phillips has often before deserved, the curses of the republic. That Warwick of the blacks would make a negro Vice-President, because we should thus show to the world that his people stand in social equality with our own. If, as it is said, this pitiless egotist would die contented after seeing one of them in that office, the nation might afford to pay that price to be rid of him, were it not that it better understands the duties it owes that race, and means to shun his example by consulting both reason and conscience in dealing with them.

It is a mistake to suppose there is any logical connection between the right to vote and the right—if it be not an abuse of terms to call it so—to hold office. As the Federal law now stands, any sane, unconvicted man of twenty-one may vote. We have chosen to ignore intelligence as a test of the elector's fitness, and have thereby taken upon ourselves a great risk and a grievous burden. But it is absurd to conclude from this that we have done away with intelligence as a ground of fitness to be elected. Yet this is the logical basis of the demand made. Put this or that man on the ticket for the second office in the country, we are told, not because he is a fit man as well as a black one, but first because he is black, or blackish, and next because he may be fit. Turn the color argument the other way. What would be said of a nomination made because the favored man is white, leaving his qualities a secondary reason? These restless reformers would have us go back to the original meaning of the word "candidate," only substituting their own barbarous coinage of "nigrate." The colored population has been put on an equality with the white. As to holding office, what right has the white man ever had? Just this, and no more: the right to the free exercise of his toil and talents, if he have them, by which he may build up a character for honesty and ability, and induce the community to confide in him enough to reward him with the temporary authority of office, in the trust that the duties it imposes will be well discharged. That is all the black man has gained in this respect by emancipation. Let him set about the work with a will. Nothing else than the accomplishment of it can entitle him to present himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—far less will they tolerate his preposterous claim, founded on color, to a right which they have never had—that of governing them before he has proved his ability to govern himself. There are local offices, requiring a low grade of capacity, which the negro may very possibly soon fit himself for. We see no objection to his aspiring to them, though we believe he would be far better and happier out of politics. But to thrust forward at once one of a lower race, who cannot possibly have had opportunities for the requisite training in public affairs, and the knowledge of men, to fill a high post which very few indeed, after a life-long exhibition of capacity and patriotic devotion, are deemed to deserve, is the very sublimity of impudence.

The leading men of the colored race themselves make no such unreasonable claim. They understand their situation, and have no purpose to be made the cat's-paws of politicians. As one of their number, Major Delany, who, in his experience as a volunteer, learned something of self-discipline and of men, very sensibly says in a letter on the subject:—"Let colored men be satisfied to take things like other men in their natural course and time, preparing themselves in every particular for local municipal positions, and they may expect to attain some others in time."

Neither would the election of a negro as Vice-President make him or prove him to be the social equal of the white man. Social equality is an unnatural and impossible state. No right can be pleaded for it, nor can any force conquer it, nor any law impose it. It has no relation to political equality, nor does it rest upon that unprivileged right to make his way in the world, which every citizen may claim in common with every other. No man, of any color, can assert his right to be with another at the polls, or in the theatre, or the cars, as authority for claiming to be helped to his soup, or to marry his daughter. Social distinctions spring from natural diversities, and are maintained by sympathies of feelings, of tastes, and pursuits. Put a dozen men and women of different characters together on a desert island, and in a week social distinctions would have marked them apart. Can any reform reduce these inborn individualities to a flat level of commonplace? Radicalism here brings up against an impassable barrier, for it cannot new create human nature. But it will make the attempt, since there is no more rest for it than for the miserable spirits who in Dante's Hell are whirled about forever among contending winds. It will attack individual preferences and the natural right to choose one's own associates; as it has attacked individual taste by sumptuary laws, and individual conscience by prohibitory ones. And the attack will be treated as it will deserve to be, as the presumption of brutal insolence.

The European Situation—Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our despatches from Salzburg by the Atlantic cable, dated on Tuesday at noon, and in the evening, report that Napoleon held a long conference with Baron Beust, the Prime Minister of Austria, and subsequently had a private interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The imperial and official meetings resulted in the establishment of a "good understanding" between France and Austria; but, as we are informed at the latest moment, "no treaty has been made."

Just as we learned the issue of what may be regarded as a personal application by the French Emperor to the chief of the Hapsburgs for a diplomatic alliance, we received a cable telegram from Vienna, stating that the official journals published in that city on Tuesday declared that "the peace of Germany is now secured"—a very ominous declaration for imperial France, and one which leads to the inference that Austria, even after all her humiliations in the late war with Prussia, imagines that her material interests lie more in the direction of the policy of young Germany, as reconstructed, than in pledging herself to uphold a system of French diplomacy which, perhaps, she would not in the end be permitted to clearly comprehend.

In the days of his poverty and exile Louis Napoleon did not believe that much good could come from the meeting of crowned heads, asserting that monarchs may be deceived by them. The Emperor of the French may have persuaded himself into a different opinion. He must, however, excuse us and many who are, doubtless, of our way of thinking, if it is maintained that the opinions of Louis Napoleon in this particular are to be preferred to the opinions of the Emperor of the French. In plain terms, we augur no good and foresee nothing but trouble to Austria, to France, to Europe from this imperial interview.

What is to come out of it? A direct answer to this question might be dangerous. Without condescending to minute particulars, it may be said, with a tolerable amount of safety, that it bodes no good. Napoleon is not particularly interested in the prosperity of Austria. Napoleon is only interested in the prosperity of France. If alliance with Austria, or if the adoption by Austria of any particular line of policy, would subserve the interests of France, Napoleon, we may rest assured, exerted himself to make this alliance good or to induce Austria to adopt this line of policy, and his failure deals another heavy blow to his prestige, which he may endeavor to avenge. There is a man of hard feeling and of iron will who stands behind Francis Joseph, and without whom Francis Joseph cannot act. Baron von Beust is at the present moment the virtual ruler of Austria, and it may be found that he has been quite a match, in their own favorite line, for either Napoleon or Bismark. Austria's future salvation depends not upon war, but upon peace. Her finances are low; her energies are exhausted. Time and rest to her are, in present circumstances, equal to money and strength. Von Beust knows this—sees it, and sees it clearly; and not all the cunning of the imperial "Mephistopheles" will blind him to the truth. Napoleon has been rather outwitted by a German. It will be strange if he has been outwitted, used, and defeated again by Austria. The complete results of this Salzburg conference will be eagerly and impatiently awaited.

Street-Preaching.

From the N. Y. Church Union.

It is a question of vital and growing interest how the masses of our cities shall be made to hear the Gospel. There are not churches enough to hold them. In this city, upon a given Sabbath, should all our church edifices be filled, there would be left outside hundreds of thousands of our citizens. Besides, if church accommodations were adequate, the great multitudes could not be induced to enter them. The surging throng heed not the sounding bell and the opened door of the sanctuary. We know of no way of reaching them by the voice of the living preacher, except by the inauguration of religious services upon the streets and public parks. They must be shot upon the wing. The religious wants of these masses appeal to our united Christendom for relief. We must give the Gospel in some way to these imperilled men and women. Jesus cares for them, and so must we. He has died that they might live, and shall we refuse to tell them the glad news? A startling thought is it, that these multitudes are going down to temporal and eternal ruin without any adequate method being made to save them! If they all go to hell, somebody else besides themselves will be at fault as well as they. From our loyalty to Christ and our relationship to man, we owe them the Gospel—we owe it, too, because we have it to impart. God has given this Gospel to us not only to save us, but that we may be its depositaries for others. For what others? Those only whom we can handily reach? Those only who are on the same social plane with us? Those only who can pay pew-rent, or who can be induced to come into our free seats? Think it not. We are to hold this precious Gospel for the crowd who are fast tramping on towards death. Recreant are we to our high behest if we do not magnify our mission, and compel them to hear the Gospel. In English cities, and in English small towns as well, street-preaching is common. On a Sabbath afternoon in London, for instance, in its densely populated districts, out-door services are numerously held. The audiences are large and attentive. Great good is known to result from these efforts to reach the moving crowds. Morning services, too, are common.

Rev. Newman Hall is in the habit of frequently preaching at a very early hour on Sabbath morning, in front of Surrey Chapel, to the populace that never can be induced to go inside. Prayer meetings, too, are frequently held upon the streets on Sabbath evenings. Theatres, popular halls, and market-places are seized upon there by earnest men for preaching purposes. To these places the great unwashed throng will come to hear the Gospel. In good earnest and in fidelity to the Master, and from love to souls, we in this country must thus set about giving the Gospel to the hosts of the street. With us, out-of-door preaching has been brought into disrepute somewhat by the attempt on the part of a few eccentric and half-crazed men and women to harangue the people upon religious subjects. These have excited prejudices against the general subject of street-preaching. Rows and disturbances have often taken place when such persons have attempted to speak. Police have been obliged to interpose. The result has been to discourage this mode of evangelization, and to depreciate street religious services. But our pastors and our churches should take up this important subject, redeem it from its disrepute, and place it on a basis and surround the movement by influences which shall bring it into popular favor. Vast good may be done by a well and generally inaugurated street-preaching movement in all our cities. Without it, these great multitudes that flow through our highways like mighty rivers must be lost. On every Sunday afternoon, from the Battery to the Central Park, from the North to the East river, should men be stationed on the busiest thoroughfares to preach Christ to the moving bodies of people. All over this territory described should there be preaching places. Fifty ministers would not be too many to occupy this field at once. No, no. A hundred would be too few. We mean that this needed work should be entered upon by our best and most talented pastors. Let such men as Adams and Prentis, Dix and Tyng, Vermilye and Ganse, Paxton and Murray, Williams and Weston, Foster and Durbin, Beecher and Thompson, and many more we need not name, stand upon the public streets and lift up their voices in the name of their God to the perishing multitudes who now never hear them tell of Jesus; and street-preaching would be redeemed from prejudice in this city, and thousands of men and women would be redeemed from death and hell. Why cannot this be done? Is it not right? Is it not demanded by the fearful exigencies of the case? Is it not practicable? Far better for these ministers to turn themselves into the streets for their second service than to keep battering away at the same hardened but respectable sinners within their churches, Sabbath after Sabbath, and year after year. We send money and men to evangelize the heathen. All right. But shall we let the heathen of our own streets perish? That we employ here and there a missionary, and send out tract-distributors will not meet the case. These agencies are well, and demanded. God blesses them. But these are not enough. The perishing masses need to hear the Gospel from strong, living men. Let the men of might, men who can speak with authority, go where the multitudes do congregate, and preach to them the unsearchable riches of Christ.

The Order for the Removal of Sheridan.

From the N. Y. World.

The controversy as to General Grant's politics which has sprung up in the Republican press since his acceptance of the War Department, will cause the order removing General Sheridan to be scanned with close attention. We are not a party to the controversy. We have no other interest than to ascertain for ourselves and communicate to our readers the uncolored truth. The dispute about General Grant's politics grows out of the wish of some Republicans, and the opposition by others, to his nomination by their party for President. If his politics were not somewhat equivocal, no such dispute could arise; and we apprehend that nothing can be gleaned from this order to relieve his position from ambiguity.

It is not by a fact chipped off here, and another fact chipped off there, and put together by the wishes of interested parties, that any trustworthy conclusion can be reached. It is only by viewing General Grant's recent acts as a whole that they can be justly interpreted. The weightiest circumstance of all is his consent to facilitate the removal of Secretary Stanton by accepting office as his successor. This fact, taken alone, would warrant the inference that General Grant's politics differ in no essential respect from those of President Johnson. But while his acceptance of the War Department cannot but be regarded as an act friendly to the President, it seems clear, from his other acts, that General Grant seeks to avoid any close identification with Mr. Johnson's policy, or rather, perhaps, with his energetic warmth of feeling. He does not consent to be merged into the administration as an undistinguishable part and parcel of it. He seeks, rather, to preserve his separate individuality, and to have his acts judged by their intrinsic character, regardless whether they tally either with the administration or the party opposed to it. In the exercise of this self-poised independence, General Grant's course is such that both parties find in it something to approve and something to regret.

In the order removing Sheridan he is careful to have it understood that he proceeds by the direction of the President. But the responsibility being vested by law in the President, it is entirely suitable that it should be fixed where it belongs. The formality with which the President's order is copied will be interpreted, we suppose justly, as an implication by General Grant that he does not approve of the removal. Why, then, does he consent to be the instrument of its execution? He could resign as Secretary of War, if he chose, without any personal detriment, amid the universal huzzas of the Republican party. Why did he not? It was because his opposition to the removal rested on personal, not public grounds. Sheridan is his attached friend, bound to him by soldierly ties and recollections, and by mutual contributions to each other's military fame. But while General Grant admires Sheridan as a soldier, President Johnson detests him as a politician; and as General Grant believes that no public interest will suffer by his removal, he consents to be its instrument, recognizing the right of the President to his personal preference in a matter where the law clothes him alone with authority. Nothing can be inferred as to General Grant's politics from a reluctance which rests on personal, and not political rounds.

We suppose the Republican journals will be likely to fix on the fifth section of the order as furnishing evidence of political opposition. It is in these words:—

"Fifth. Major-General G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter, or modify them."

That is to say, all General Sheridan's orders will remain in force, notwithstanding his removal, and General Thomas is forbidden to make the slightest change in any of them, unless authorized by the General of the Army. This, so far from proving that General Grant had any political objection to the removal of Sheridan, proves the reverse. It shows that the execution of Sheridan's orders is not dependent on his retention in command; and, therefore, that General Grant opposed the removal only on personal grounds.

It would be an unwarrantable inference from this section of the order, that nothing done by General Sheridan is to undergo any modification. General Thomas being new to that command, and General Grant having the ultimate responsibility for the mode of executing the Reconstruction acts, General Grant reserves to himself the exclusive power of judging what orders of General Sheridan it may be expedient to alter. The fact that Sheridan is ordered to report in person to General Grant at Washington, before going West, is significant. If General Grant intended to continue all Sheridan's orders in force without modification, there would be no necessity for this circuitous route and a personal consultation in Washington. General Grant apparently wishes to learn from Sheridan all the facts and particulars which led to the issue of certain orders, that he may proceed intelligently, and with a full knowledge of the reasons on both sides, in such revisions or revocations of Sheridan's orders as he may hereafter make. It is not that none of General Sheridan's orders are to be modified or revoked; but that they are not to be revoked without due examination by General Grant himself, and that Sheridan is to have a hearing as well as those who feel aggrieved by certain of his orders. Considering that General Grant is acting in all this within the authority conferred on him by law, nobody can very well complain; and the course he seems to have prescribed to himself tends rather to harmony than to help either side triumph over the other.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL—CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth.—The Great LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX will open on Thursday Evening, August 22, for a short time only. These paintings have been exhibited with signal success throughout the Eastern States and British Provinces. They are from the pencil of GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq. S. K. MURDOCH, Esq., delivers the descriptive Lecture, interspersed with choice readings.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts. 8 21 4t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1182 MARKET Street.
5 10p

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 511 WALNUT Street. 7 2

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 25 South THIRD Street, and at the Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 25 S. THIRD St. Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thstu

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16f

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 28f SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1f SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 5] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16f

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10p GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

RECEPTION OF THE EAGLE HOSE COMPANY OF BUFFALO.—A meeting of the delegates from the fire companies that intend participating in the reception of the Eagle Hose Company of Buffalo, N. Y., was held at the Perseverance Hose house last evening.

The members of the Eagle are principally merchants, and they will have one of the grandest welcomes extended to them that has ever been witnessed in this city, which has excelled all others in courtesies to visiting firemen.

The visitors will be the guests of the Perseverance Hose Company, who have provided the most ample accommodations for them at the Washington House.

The meeting was organized by the election of John G. Butler, of the Perseverance Hose, as President, and W. D. Kendrick, of the Columbia Engine, as Secretary.

The following companies were represented:—Ringgold Hose, Marion Hose, Humane Hose, Columbia Engine, Good Intent Hose, Shiffler Hose, Union, of Rising Sun, South Penn Hose, Weccacoe Engine, Vigilant Engine, Monroe Engine, Independence Engine, Pennsylvania Hose, Empire Hook and Ladder, Perseverance Hose, Fame Hose, Hope Hose, Philadelphia Engine, Good Will Engine, Western Hose, Lincoln Hose.

The President submitted a communication from William H. Kirkbolder, Esq., Foreman of the Eagle of Buffalo, stating that they would leave Buffalo September 13, and arrive at West Philadelphia at 3:35 P. M., on Saturday, the 14th.

Mr. W. L. Forman, of the Weccacoe Engine Company, offered a resolution forbidding any burlesque apparatus being drawn in the line of procession. He said such things have had their day, and if continued they might lead to serious consequences, as those who went with them stretched their play until it became offensive to many persons.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There being no business ready, the Convention adjourned for one week, when the arrangements will be perfected.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—On Tuesday evening about 11 o'clock, the private watchman of Curwen Stoddart & Co., Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North Second street, noticed three suspicious looking fellows loafing around the neighborhood, gazing at the stores, apparently with no especial business. He kept his eyes open for them, and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning he saw them climbing over the fence on Steamer alley, on which a restaurant backs, and which is parallel with St. John's street. The restaurant has been occupied by Nathan Coombes, and is numbered 432 on North Second street. They had entered the place probably by means of nippers, as no marks are observable upon the rear door. He quickly found another private watchman, told him of what was going on, and left him to watch the place while he went to the Police Station on Third street (the Seventh District) for a patrolman or two, as none could be found on the street roundabout. The man was a bungler, however, and made such a terrible noise and hullaballoo in trying to get out of a gate that the burglars heard the racket and skedaddled, leaving in the yard in the rear of the restaurant their boots and a set of burglar's tools. Coombes had just sold out, and it is believed that the burglars imagined there was considerable money in the house, which would repay them for their trouble and risk. As it is, they got nothing—rather they lost.

DISTILLERY TROUBLES.—John W. Barnes, Revenue Inspector in the Fifth District, accompanied by several assistants and two police officers, visited two distilleries on Tuesday, in Salmon street, above William, that were illegally in operation, no licenses having been obtained. The malt and mash in both places, contained in twenty-one hogsheads, were destroyed, and the still and other machinery placed in a wagon for removal. The inspector then visited a distillery at the corner of Ann and William streets for the purpose of destroying it, but he was resisted by parties inside, who refused to open the doors. While Mr. Barnes was attempting to force an entrance, a crowd of several hundred persons assembled in the street, and while some threw stones at the Inspector and his assistants, others took possession of the wagon and threw the stills and other machinery taken from the other distilleries in the street. Mr. Barnes, finding it impossible to make any headway against so many who were opposed to him, and having been hit several times with bricks, jumped into his wagon and made his escape.

NEW STATION HOUSES.—Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Police convened for the purpose of taking further action in relation to the new station house now being erected in the Seventeenth Police District. The district comprises that part of the city lying south of South street, and from Sixth to Broad streets, and the new station house is being erected on Taylor street (running south of Dickerson street), west of Ninth. The building will be some 22 by 80 feet in dimensions, and will cost $9000. The first story has been completed by the contractor, and in a short time it will be ready for occupancy.

A new station house is now being built for the Seventh District, including the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. It will be of more extended dimensions than the one now in the other district, and will cost over $10,000. It will be located on St. John street, below Green, in the rear of the old Northern Liberty Hall, and promises to prove a serviceable and substantial building.

A MEMORIAL TABLET.—The members of the Perseverance Hose Company have a tablet in their house bearing the following inscription:—"Tribute of respect to our late fellow-members Andrew Butler and Charles H. Hines, who lost their lives at the fire in Bread street by the falling of the walls of the sugar-house and brewery on the night of the 21st of August, 1847."

Andrew Butler was for thirty-five years an active and efficient member of the Company, and at the time of his death was Secretary and Treasurer of the Fire Association, which place he filled for ten years with much credit to himself and advantage to the department. He, like Hines, who fell by his side, died beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Beneath this, encased in a black frame, is a finely-executed likeness of the lamented President Lincoln, who was elected an honorary member of the Company, and, on being presented with a certificate of his election, gratefully acknowledged the compliment.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND JOINT COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS.—The Joint Committee of Councils, to which was entrusted the adoption of such measures as might be necessary to secure the ground on the northern shore of the back channel, fronting League Island, for presentation to the United States as a site for a navy yard, held a meeting yesterday, and considered the communications of the owners of the land. All but one asks $1000 an acre—the single one asking $1500. Accompanying this statement of price by the $1000 owners was a request that the city grade and pave the streets on their property, make footways, and hereafter attend to the drainage. Their price, they state, was fixed at $1000 in consideration of these favors. The Committee looked upon these prices as exorbitant, and have requested the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint a jury of award.

PEACHES BY RAILROAD.—From eighty to one hundred car loads of peaches pass over the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad every evening, having been loaded along the line of the Delaware Railroad. Each car holds 800 baskets or 400 boxes, thus making an average of 64,000 baskets daily which reach New York and this city by this route alone. On Monday evening 110 cars, in three trains, passed over the road, 80 of which went direct to New York.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A child named James Gallagher, aged sixteen months, residing at Twenty-seventh and Lombard streets, was run over yesterday by a cart and killed. The Coroner will examine into the case this morning. The driver, John Reardon, was arrested, and held to await the result of the inquest.

THE INERTIA FUSE TRIAL.—A trial of the Inertia Fuse, for special projectiles, at Fort Mifflin, took place in the presence of a number of persons yesterday afternoon. The fifteen-inch smooth-bore Rodman gun was used, and three spherical shells, weighing 335 pounds each, were fired. All the shells ricocheted across the river and exploded on striking the earth on the New Jersey shore. The results demonstrated that the Inertia Fuse can be used in ricochet firing with perfect success. The fuse had been previously tested in the light twelve-pound guns, and gave equal satisfaction in that and other calibres less than fifteen inch. The fuse is the invention of Major W. S. Beebe, United States Ordnance Corps.

RECEPTION OF RT. REV. BISHOP WOOD.—This distinguished prelate is expected to return to this city about September 15. The suggestion made by the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, that a reception be tendered to the Bishop, has been adopted by the Catholic societies of this city. A meeting of about thirty conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, beneficial and literary societies, was held at the hall of the Particular Council of St. Vincent de Paul last evening. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler presided. Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, administrator of the diocese, and other clergy were present. It was resolved that the reception take place on the grounds of St. John's Asylum, on the arrival of the Bishop.

FIRE AT A FOUNDRY.—Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening a fire was occasioned in the scale manufactory of Messrs. Burke, Dinmore & Co., situated at Ninth and Melon streets, in consequence of material around the furnaces taking fire. The loss is estimated at $400.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:17	MOON RISES	11:11
SUN SETS	6:46	HIGH WATER	6:25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Union	Southampton	New York	Aug. 6
New York	Southampton	New York	Aug. 6
Fulton	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
ColManchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 24
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Aug. —
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 24
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr R. R. Townsend, Townsend, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr No. and H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr S. Castner, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Br. brig Clara, Morgan, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co.
Schr R. R. Townsend, Townsend, from Boston, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Mignonette, Collner, from Baltimore, with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, from Boston.
Schr F. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Dorchester.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Off New Castle passed two brigs, bound up, and others as before.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, from Delaware Bay, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Sybil, arrived on Tuesday, was from Orchilla—not Nevassa.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Escort, Hussey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 9th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 19th inst.
Barque Myrtle, Hastings, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, which put back 19th inst., leaky, cleared on the 9th.
Barque W. H. Jenkins, Durkee, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 8th inst.
Barque L. Cook, Cook, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 10th inst.
Brig Garibaldi, Thorensen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Girgenti 29th ult.
Brigs Frednas, Bronlund, and Signal, Wallace, for Philadelphia, were in the Sound, Elsinore, 3d inst.
Brig G. Harris, French, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 17th inst.
Brig Errichetta, Filiberti, hence for Genoa, was at Gibraltar 4th inst.
Brig Wild Flower, Sanford, for Philadelphia, at East Harbor, T. I., 9th inst.
Schr A. Mason, Ross, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.
Schrs M. S. Lewis, Lewis, and M. E. Rankin, Crosby, from Centreville: E. Bacon, Case, from Salem; and Golden Eagle, Howes, from New Bedford, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.
Schr Victoria, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 20th inst.
Schr Virginia, Eden, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 2d instant.
Schr Stephen Morris, Hewitt, hence, at Boston 20th instant.
Schr E. Flower, hence, at New London 18th inst.
Schr Belle, Seaman, hence, at Norwich 19th inst.
Schr Alliance, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 18th inst.
Schr W. B. McShain, Christy, hence, at Georgetown 19th inst., and sailed for Wilmington.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Alexandria 20th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Mary E. Libby, of Portland, put into St. Thomas 4th inst., in distress, having encountered a hurricane at Sombrero Island on the 29th ult. She would repair damages at once, and return to the island to receive her cargo of guano for Philadelphia.
Schr Sophie Ann, of Wilmington, Del., 195 tons, built at Brandywine in 1852, now at Providence, has been sold to Captain Allen B. Baker and others, of Yarmouth, Mass., and parties in Boston and Providence, for $9000, cash. She will hereafter hail from Yarmouth, under command of Captain Baker, late of schr Charles H. Moller.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS

OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH. Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troubles ome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of diseases.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

1 11]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

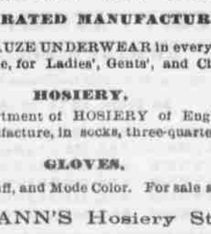
ESTATE OF CHARLES S. LUKENS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration upon above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to

ALBERT E. LUKENS, Administrator, Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., or to his Attorney, ISAAC GERHART, 8 1 th6t* No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3uthsamm

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS HOOKS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

WILLIAM E. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 22 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandize generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
126,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
10,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
196,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	196,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	86,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	80,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5172. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Latourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital		$600,000 00
Accrued Surplus		246,713 95
Premiums		1,306,432 18
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866,	
$27,431 18	$325,000.	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 31 1123]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 31

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. G. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandize, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas R. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BRANCH OFFICE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
NET ASSETS.....$1,371,516 74

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
CHARLES WILSON, Vice-President.
W. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

The Office of the Company has been removed from

NO. 300 WALNUT STREET

TO

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

Where all business of the Company will be promptly attended to.

Persons already insured in this Company, and those desiring Insurance on all kinds of property, will please call upon or address

WM. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

8 20 tuths2t NO. 409 WALNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE

AND

PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 12 smthsam

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 13] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

On Monday Morning,

August 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from City and Eastern manufacturers, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [8 22 3t

JOHN B. MYER

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

The Position of General Grant.

The premature bringing forward of General Grant's name as a candidate for the Presidency, by a set of mercenary politicians in New York, who desire by that device to monopolize favors at his hands should he succeed, has precipitated a discussion of the General's political position, in which considerable acerbity of feeling has already been displayed, and that certainly has not, in any degree, improved his chances for the Republican nomination. It is quite probable that full justice is not done to the real position of General Grant in these discussions. Every man must be judged, to a certain extent, by his own standard. General Grant has never set himself up as a speech-maker. His reticence, so far as public addresses are concerned, has been habitual and of long-standing. It could not reasonably be expected, therefore, that he should mount the rostrum, and in a formal speech make known his political views. And yet, really, as to the great dividing line of our politics, General Grant's position has been clear and well defined. The animating principles which divide parties now are identical with those which divided them during the war. All of our issues are such as have naturally developed out of the issues involved in that struggle. It is true that some men who labored and fought with the Union or Republican party during the war have now gone over to the Democracy, but their numbers are not large, and it is *they*, and not the Democracy, who have changed. The Democratic leaders are the same as during the war—the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Woods, the Blacks, the Clymers, etc. Their principles are the same. Now, in regard to this whole class of politicians, their schemes, their policy, their character, General Grant's position has never been equivocal. *He has always manifested for them the most undisguissd contempt and aversion.* He sanctioned the very measures during the war which called out their most envenomed opposition, and on several occasion he has expressed himself as in favor of severer repressive measures towards their acts of disloyalty than were adopted. A "Copperhead" has been General Grant's peculiar aversion. In our political contest last fall, when the Democrats were so assiduously endeavoring to make capital out of his presence with the President during his memorable stumping tour, the General took occasion to let his position in regard to this subject be clearly understood.

As to General Grant's position upon the fundamental issues of our politics, we think, therefore, no man has any ground for doubt. Nor do we think that recent events have afforded just cause for imputing to him any adhesion to or endorsement of President Johnson's policy. It is true he accepted the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*, upon the temporary suspension of Secretary Stanton. But the President had, *prima facie*, the right of suspension under the Tenure of Office bill. General Grant could not, therefore, have prevented the suspension. But when he relieved Secretary Stanton he took care to emphatically endorse his administration, and in such form as, under the circumstances, was a direct reflection upon the President for suspending him; for if Secretary Stanton had conducted the affairs of the War Department in the manner indicated by General Grant, then the President had no sufficient and just cause for his suspension.

In the case of Sheridan's removal, we find General Grant still more openly opposing the President. He protested in writing against the removal. But the President had the power to order it, and did order it. Grant publishes the President's order, that the responsibility of the act may be fixed upon the proper party. But when it comes to giving instructions to the new commander, General Grant then speaks in his own name, and by the authority specially conferred upon him by Congress. And what does he say? Why, his very first order is an endorsement of every official act done by General Sheridan, and a command to General Thomas to continue all of General Sheridan's orders in force until specially modified by Grant himself! No more emphatic or authoritative condemnation of the President's course in removing General Sheridan could be desired. No more emphatic endorsement of Sheridan's course could have been given. The very acts which the conservatives have been condemning in General Sheridan, and which involve the essence of the whole reconstruction policy of Congress, are thus publicly and officially assumed by General Grant as *his own*. This is the more significant as Congress, during its late session, formally endorsed General Sheridan's administration, thus drawing the line between him and the President so plainly that none could mistake it. Grant now adds his testimony, and ranges himself alongside of Congress. This one act is worth a dozen speeches.

In view of this condition of affairs, we do not think it would be wise or generous on the part of radical Republicans to withdraw their confidence from General Grant. He should be judged fairly and impartially, and from those official acts of his which are the best indication of his political views, and this should be done without any reference to the coming Presidential contest. It is not at all certain that General Grant would consent to be the candidate of any party. It is not at all certain that he would obtain the Republican nomination in any event. Indeed, we deem this whole discussion of candidates as premature. The election is more than a year distant, and we know not what developments the next six months will witness.

Why We Are Opposed to Match Games.

At the commencement of the games of base-ball between the Athletic Club of this city and their various New York rivals, we expressed a regret at the revival of these contests for championship, and characterized them as "dissipations" and tending to immorality. Several of our readers have objected to our views, and accuse us of opposing "healthy recreation" and "out-door sports calculated to strengthen the *physique* of the players." Now we do not desire to be misunderstood on the subject, for the experience of the past two days has only confirmed us in our opinion already expressed. We are heartily and entirely opposed to such games as have been played this week in New York city. We are at the same time as enthusiastic in favor of all "out-door sports" as any of the members of any of the clubs in our country. We would have exercise given to our young men. We would encourage the formation of base-ball clubs, and would like to see them play often and play well. But we do not favor an excess in base-ball any more than we do in any other needed recreation. Anything, be it ever so useful and proper itself, if carried too far becomes injurious; and base-ball is not an exception. Last spring we deprecated the continual demands made by clubs and employés for permission to play games two or three afternoons in the week. It is robbing the employer, and carrying the good so far that it becomes an evil. And to-day we are opposed to the match games because of the waste of time and money they occasion to the player, and because they are fostering a spirit of gambling that is calculated to do nothing but harm. So far as the "healthy exercise" is concerned, there would be just as much of it, and with just as much beneficial effect, if the Athletics had stayed in Philadelphia and played their neighbors. The expense to some must be of course heavy. Each man must expend no small sum, and many of them are not so situated as to warrant any such waste, while it must necessarily remove them from their business for an entire week, and thus deprive themselves or their employers of what should be devoted to work. A spirit of roving and excitement is engendered, and all the good neutralized by the nervous state in which they are kept through the entire game. So much for our first ground of opposition.

In the second place, it causes an immense amount of gambling—betting being as essential to such games as bats or pitchers. The recent game in New York between the Athletics and the Mutuals was the occasion for an immense amount of money changing hands. It seems to be taken as a matter of course that such a contest should cause heavy wagers on the result. All the New York papers concur in stating the sums lost and won, and the variations as the game progressed. The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the match, says:—

"The general impression among the fraternity in this locality was that the Mutuals would be the victors in the match, and those of the 'sports' of the city who are never so happy as when they can find a favorable opportunity for investing their stamps in wagers, were not slow in offering bets on the Mutuals, even to the extent of giving tempting odds—chances of which the Philadelphians, who came with their pet club, were fully as eager to avail themselves, especially when odds were offered. Probably in no match this season has there been so much money invested in wagers as on this contest, and hence a feature of the close of the game was the contrast between the glum, disappointed looks of the backers of the Mutuals and the exultant smiles of the Philadelphians.

* * * * * * *

"The totals at the close of the eighth innings were left at 18 to 14 in favor of Philadelphia, and now it was that a revulsion in the market took place, Athletic stock taking a high leap to a premium position, while Mutual paper was forced to a sale at a heavy discount."

Thus it will be noticed that the idea of betting on the result is held to be a rational one, and as much gambling done as is effected at the Derby, or at a Spanish bull-fight. We hold, therefore, that any sport which occasions an indulgence in the crime of gambling is a wrong which should be prevented. While, therefore, we desire to see base-ball grow in its influence, and see all the young men engage in it, as we consider it will, if not carried to an excess, benefit them in health, we must hold to our expressed opinion, and deem match games detrimental to business habits and sound morality. They do no good, and only cause jealousies, require an expenditure uncalled for, pro mote gambling, and waste time.

Bridge over the Missouri at Kansas City.—The telegraph announces the laying o the corner-stone for a railroad and wagon bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City. It is to be constructed of iron, and will be 1400 feet in length. The river runs towards the east where this bridge is to be built. On the north side is a level bottom, extending back several miles to the bluffs. On the south side, the river runs close up to the bluffs, which are from 150 to 200 feet high. The channel is on the south side, and a rock bottom extends two-thirds of the way across the river. Kansas City is now the point of concentration for several important lines of railroad, and is one of the most promising and flourishing young cities of the West.

California Politics.—The triangular fight taking place in California threatens to endanger the success of the radical ticket. There are two Republican "Richards" in the field, each fighting the other, and both fighting the Democrats. Although the contest is now exceedingly warm, we hope before the day of election matters will be compromised, and all freedom-loving citizens have but one candidate to support, and thus, without a doubt, secure a complete and easy victory.

The Difference.

For the past two years the Democratic party has been clamoring for the immediate admission into the Union of the late Rebel States. The country has been wearied with its importunity. Now, however, that party is beginning to sing a different tune. It has suddenly lost all desire to see these States admitted. Indeed, its chief fear seems to be that they will be admitted. It now urges them to stay out of the Union. Military "despotism" is preferable to admission. They must stay out, and wait for a "Northern reaction."

What is the secret of this sudden change of front? Simply this, that when the Democrats were so clamorous for the admission of the Rebel States, it was because the President had so "cooked up" matters that they were sure to come in with the old Rebel Democratic element in full power. Now, however, under the Congressional plan of reconstruction, the people have some voice in the matter, and they are likely to come in with the Union element in power. That is the difference. When the Democrats thought *their party* would make something by having the Rebel States admitted, they were furious for admission. Now, when they think their party will be likely to lose by it, they are as bitterly opposed to admission. Considerations of right, justice, sound statesmanship, the pacification of the country, and the maintenance of the Constitution, have had no weight with them in either case. It is simply to them a question of party power.

The Coming of Charles Dickens.

An agent of Mr. Dickens has arrived in New York to make preparations for the arrival of his principal in this country, and arrange for a series of lectures and readings to be delivered by the illustrious novelist. In view of the experience of the past visit of the author of "Pickwick Papers," and the manner in which he reciprocated the courtesies showered upon him by the American people, the question naturally arises, How shall he be received? When some twenty years ago he was amongst us, he was feted and feasted without stint. He was lionized and idolized. Hospitality without measure and without price was lavished upon him, and he accepted all the offers of friendship given him by our people. He returned to Great Britain, and how did he requite our courtesy? Let the readers of the "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" bear witness.

He sneered at and ridiculed all he saw. He turned our very hospitality into contempt, and requited it with picturing us as a race of "toadies." Under these circumstances, it is hardly necessary for us to say that we most earnestly hope that the American people will not forget what is due to themselves, and fall down and worship Mr. Dickens. We would have him treated with politeness. All rudeness is to be carefully avoided. But we do not desire to see the same scenes repeated, and we again be exposed to his pen. What he has written is the best evidence of how he esteems those who are so anxious to make him a demi-god. None but the flunkey and sycophant will act in such a way as to have another portrait gallery such as that manufactured in the chapters of "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Potato Fields in Europe.—The extent of land under potato cultivation in France is 2,040,364 acres; in Austria it is 1,308,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,419 acres; in Bavaria, 649,735 acres; in Great Britain, 498,843 acres; in Belgium, 369,850 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wurtemberg, 167,948 acres; and in Denmark proper, 69,176 acres.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Kenderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 30 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50,000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine Shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.

A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 30 4p tf

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 22 1m

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

VIOLENT PURGATION IS OBSOLETE. —To assist not to attack nature, is the true medical philosophy, and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, by gently urging the torpid secretive and discharging organs to perform their functions, quietly and painlessly works the most extraordinary cures.

8 20 tuthsat] SOLD EVERYWHERE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the diseases comparatively inactive. the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the serum collected in the cellular tissue, and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 8 24 tuthsat

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 21, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 22 3t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS

TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury.

Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schledmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,

8 20 tuthsatf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,

8 25 stuth3t] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!

AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,

OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuth14p

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN

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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,

2 23] NO. 627 CHESNUT STREET.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.

All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,

FIRST MORTGAGE,

Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,

FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.

Full particulars and pamphlets on application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

CLARET WINE.

VERY FINE

TABLE CLARET,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO, WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 tuthsatp] PHILADELPHIA.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breeze, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 4m4p

FOR SALE—A FLUE BOILER, 20 FEET BY 30 inches. Apply at No. 441 ST. JOHN Street. 8 22 2t*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 4m4p*

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

Just opened, a full line of COTTON GOODS at lower prices than for years.

Bleached Muslins, 10 and 12½ cents.
Good Bleached, 14, 16, and 18 cents.
Best Bleached, 20, 22, and 25 cents.
New York Mills and Wamsuttas.
Williamsvilles, Utica, etc.
Unbleached Muslins, extra good, for 12½ cents.
Unbleached Muslins, best fine goods, 18 and 20 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, heavy, 18 and 20 cents.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

10-4 Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents. All the widths by the piece or yard.
9-8 and 5-4 Sheetings from 20 to 30 cents.
Pillow Casings, low down prices.

TICKINGS.

Best 50 cent Tickings in town.
Tickings at 45, 37, 31 and 25 cents.

FLANNELS.

Yard-wide All-wool Flannels, 50 cents.
4-4 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
7-8 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
Low priced Flannels, a fine stock.

PRINTS.

12½ cents for full Madder Calicoes.
15 cents for Prints recently at 20.
18 cents for best new styles Calicoes.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Fresh lot of those good 65 cent Alpacas. [1 2 stuth6p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their

STOCK OF SILKS,

Having been laid in store

Previous to the late Advance in Prices.

We think we can confidently assure our customers

THEY WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING NOW. [8 20 tuth2t

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are Now Opening their Fall and Winter Importations.

Opened To-Day,

8-4 PLAIDS, FOR CLOAKING.

FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS.

BLACK AND COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS. [8 20 tuth3t

BLACK AND COLORED DELAINES,

BLACK AND COLORED POPLINS.

New Goods Opening Daily.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

18 stuth4p NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A MONSTER WORM,

WITH FOURTEEN LIVING WORMS CONTAINED THEREIN

PASSED BY A CHILD FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

To all those who delight in unravelling mysteries, and who can always assign *some cause* for the many and varied *freaks of nature*, we invite a careful perusal of the following communication:—

No. 239 Richmond Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1867.

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D.

Dear Sir:—In consideration of the great benefit my child derived from the use of your "Worm Sugar Drops," I deem it my duty to give you this testimonial, feeling that I will be doing but an act of justice to you as well as to the public.

For about three months prior to June 9, 1867, my child, who is in his sixth year, had been a great portion of the time quite unwell, and latterly we could perceive that he was gradually losing flesh and wasting away, so that he was but a skeleton of his former self. Fears were entertained by myself and wife that he would never regain his former health. His disposition, which formerly was very good, was now much changed. He was restless, cross, and fretful, and was much given to suddenly starting, crying out, and gnashing his teeth while asleep. His appetite was very irregular indeed; at times he would eat voraciously, which appeared to relieve him for the time being; and then there were times when he wouldn't eat scarcely anything. He would occasionally be taken very sick at the stomach, which was usually followed by a severe fit of vomiting. A greater portion of this time he was under medical treatment, I having employed several of the best and most eminent physicians in this city, which availed nothing. I also tried a number of Vermifuges and Worm Confections, thinking that he might possibly be afflicted with worms, all of which did no good.

On Sunday morning, June 9, 1867, he was taken violently sick at the stomach, which, as usual, was soon followed by a severe fit of vomiting and a constant disposition of the bowels to act, *but with no success.* Becoming alarmed, I immediately called upon Dr. G. W. Vaughn (druggist), corner of Richmond and Shackamaxon streets, and, after explaining to him the child's symptoms, he remarked that, in his opinion, the child had Worms, and advised me to purchase a box of Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, which I accordingly did, and the result that followed after administering them was truly wonderful in the extreme, and will furnish a theme for naturalists and the medical faculty to investigate and discuss for some time to come. The box contained (24) twenty-four Sugar Drops, and upon examination I ascertained that they were free from the unpleasant taste and smell that almost all of the worm preparations now in general use possess. I gave him (4) four of the Sugar Drops about an hour before each meal on Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 10 inclusive. On Tuesday evening, June 11, the child with much difficulty passed an enormous Worm (14) fourteen inches in length, and about as thick as the first or index finger of a grown person, and still larger in the centre. Upon examining the monster, and holding it up to the gas-light, I noticed that its stomach was covered with a thin and almost transparent skin for the space of (4) four or (5) five inches, exposing to my view a mass of what appeared to be Worms struggling and working among each other! My wife cut open the Worm, and, strange and mysterious as it may appear, *she took therefrom (14) fourteen living Worms!* One of the number was a genuine *bona fide* Tapeworm, and when abstracted from its living tomb was coiled up in a singular manner. With much difficulty we succeeded in straightening it out, and found that it was (15) fifteen inches in length, and that it was flat and narrow, and contained a number of joints. The remaining (13) thirteen were the ordinary Round or Stomach Worms.

There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that if the monster Worm and its contents had remained in my child's stomach a sufficient length of time to attain a greater degree of perfection, it certainly would have carried him to a premature grave. I had almost given up the last hope when I was providentially directed to use your great preparation—Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops. My child began to improve immediately after getting rid of the monster that was fast destroying his life; and now, thanks to your "WORM SUGAR DROPS," *he is in the enjoyment of perfect health.*

Not knowing the value of the Worm and its contents to the medical faculty, my wife during my absence destroyed it. This unfortunate occurrence I regret very much indeed, as my intention was to present the curiosity to you, knowing that it would be a valuable acquisition to your stock of curiosities pertaining to the medical profession.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I can, and will in every case, heartily recommend your excellent preparation, Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, as the best, safest, and most reliable Worm Confection extant.

You may publish a portion or the whole of this letter if you see proper.

Truly yours,

WM. O. SNYDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 239 Richmond Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE BY

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

OFFICE AND STORE,

No. 10 North SECOND Street,

8 17 stuth3t4p] Philadelphia, Pa.

FENIAN CONGRESS.

The O'Mahony Branch of the Organization in Council—"Ireland's Wrongs and Ireland's Redemption."

In pursuance of a call made upon the Fenian Brotherhood by Anthony Griffin, Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood (O'Mahony branch), a congress of delegates is now in session at Mozart Hall, No. 514 Broadway.

Although the meetings of this body are held privately, and the proceedings are for the present to be kept strictly secret, yet, through the kindness of one of the initiated, so much of these proceedings as do not expose the future plans of the organization were obtained.

The Congress met at the time and place appointed on yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Allowing a little extra time for the gathering of the absentees, the meeting, at 11 o'clock A. M. was called to order by the chief executive, when, on motion of a delegate, Miles G. O'Reilly, of Detroit, was chosen temporary chairman, and Andrew Holly, of New York, Secretary *pro tem.* On the roll being called, delegates from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Oregon, California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kansas, Connecticut, Virginia, Ohio, Texas, New Jersey, Michigan, the District of Columbia, and Canada, answered to their names. The delegates and visitors from Ireland were the Rev. Father O'Connor, Captain J. Noland, Captain Charles J. Giles, and Captain Michael Kelleher, bearer of despatches from the Council of the I. R. B.

A committee was appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, and also a committee on permanent organization, after which the Congress took a recess until half-past one o'clock P. M.

The further business of the Congress on their reassembling was not given, except that a permanent organization was effected, and that they adjourned at seven o'clock P. M., to meet at the same place, this day, at nine o'clock A. M.

The business to be brought before the present Congress is said to be of a grave and very important character. The discomfiture and defeat of the Brotherhood, both in this country and in Ireland, during the past eighteen months, renders the work before them one of unusual interest to the Celtic race. Whether the present leaders are competent to the task of reconstruction remains to be seen; certainly it will require talents and abilities of no mean order to resuscitate the organization and place it where it once was. It is rumored that Mr. John Savage will be tendered the Head Centreship, and that the Brotherhood will go back again to first principles, lay aside party and factional feuds, and in future direct their efforts solely to Ireland's wrongs and Ireland's redemption.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

The Rights of Capital and Labor—A Motion to Form a Political Party on the Basis of Workingmen's Rights—Excitement in the Convention on the Subject.

CHICAGO, August 21.—The National Labor Congress is still in session in this city, but has accomplished little or no actual business. A draft of a constitution has been presented, mainly taken from Cushing's Manual, but has not yet been adopted. The only important idea advocated is in the preamble, which reads thus:—

Acknowledging the good already accomplished through the national and international trade organizations, we feel that a perfect union of the whole into one body cannot but be productive of good, and is necessary before we can expect to compete with the huge monopolies now scattered broadcast over our land, compel them to acknowledge the rights of our claims, and have labor meet its just rewards. We admit that capital has its rigits as well as labor, and are willing to concede to it all that it is entitled to; but at the same time we will oppose with all our energies any encroachments attempted to be made upon labor by it, and strive by all possible means to remove the burdens we are now laboring under.

Committees have been appointed on sending a delegate to Europe; on the subject of taxation of United States bonds and uncultivated lands; on the disposition of the public domain; on sanitary measures; on the judiciary; on convict labor, and on political measures, but no reports have been made.

A motion was made by Mr. Keibs to throw to the breeze a banner inscribed with the name of the "National Labor Reform Union of the United States." His constituents in Pennsylvania had instructed him to work to this end in the Congress. Several gentlemen doubted the wisdom of taking a political step, and some expressed their astonishment at the attempt to induce such a step. The motion, sprung upon the Congress, has caused great excitement, and may occasion a very stormy time when it comes up for final action. Nearly the whole of to-day has been devoted to discussing the propriety of admitting Mr. Schlager, a member of the German Arbeiter Verein of this city.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

The Last Robbery—the Hotels—Balls, Etc. Etc.

LONG BRANCH, August 20.—A daring robbery has been committed in the neighborhood of Bricksburg, a small village about twelve miles distant. Here Messrs. Campbell, Brick, Stetson, and others own extensive iron works and improved real estate. Two iron safes were entered last night about 11 o'clock, and a large amount, estimated at from $2000 upwards, in notes and bonds, were carried off by the thieves. How the robbery was committed is yet a mystery. Detectives Wyeth and Farley are engaged in working up the case, but it is certain that some New York "operators" are concerned in the matter.

Long Branch is full—about 900 people are at the Continental, 400 at the Mansion, and 820 at the Stetson. The Philadelphians fill the first, the Southerners the second, and the New Yorkers the third.

A grand fancy dress ball, under the patronage of the ladies, is on the tapis at the Stetson; also, the regular ball on Thursday night. The Continental also designs great things. Potter Palmer is here with his four in hand, representing New York, while Phillips, the harness man of Philadelphia, drives his six horses on the beach. Nobody seems to bathe, however; the ocean is at a discount.

John Brown's Grave.

A correspondent of the *Times*, having visited the grave of John Brown, at North Elba, gives a minute description thereof and of the surrounding country:—

"The lot in which John Brown is buried lies east of the house in which he formerly lived, and is separated from it by a space of only two or three rods. The fence on each side is three rods in length, five boards high, rough and unpainted. In the middle of the lot there is a rock of granite, occupying a space upon the ground nearly square, and almost perpendicular upon all sides. The north side is ten feet high, the opposite four, and the circumference five rods. Across the top, from the west to the east (standing on the south side), you will read:

JOHN BROWN,
1859.

"Each letter and figure is one foot high and nearly one wide, and cut one inch into the rock. Mr. Alexis Hinckley, the present owner and occupant of the house—a gentlemanly and well-informed young man—said to me. "This work was done by a stonecutter, J. A. Daniels. He was sent here for that purpose by Wendell Phillips and Francis Lee. It took him three days and a half to accomplish it." John Brown is buried with his feet to this rock, with his head to the west, in a line with the two opposite corners of the lot and the house. The headstone is of coarse granite, three feet eight inches high, twenty-two inches wide, and two inches thick. It was procured and lettered a long time ago in Connecticut for the grave of Captain John Brown; but as it did not suit his children, it was never erected there, but remained till his son (who lies here) brought it to Westport and there left it. When Mrs. Brown was with her husband in the Virginia prison, as I understand, he expressed a wish to be buried near his house in North Elba, and have this stone placed at his head. Although other inscriptions are upon it, still only one body lies here.

"Here and thus—as I have described—lies the body of one who, by a single daring deed, shook the world as with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. And here my thoughts naturally ran upon the great events that this one deed hastened, modified, or produced. I have never been a follower of John Brown; but standing by his grave, and looking off and around, I can truly say how wonderful, in this high region, is the rock that I have described! To appearance, for seven miles each way from this rock, the earth is comparatively level, though undulating and beautifully diversified by lakes, streams, and groves. All around beyond this distance the earth rises into hundreds of mountains and high hills, rearing their summits into the heavens and forming an entire circle. Among them you find Mount Marcy—the highest in the State—also Mount McIntyre, Mount McMartin, Whiteface, and others, ranking in the first class. It does appear as though God had prepared this spot for some specific object. Was this rock placed here purposely as a monument for the one who alone and silently lies at its base? Was this mountain chain designedly reared to wall this spot around?"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE was packed again last evening to witness the ninth representation of Shakespeare's fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* Several new discoveries in the management of the scenery and machinery of the piece have been recently applied, and the play runs off as smoothly as a thing of life. The grand tableaux at the close of the second, third, fourth, and fifth acts are triumphs in art never before known in this country, and the panorama of fairy land is one of the most beautiful things ever seen here. The final scene is scarcely less magnificent in effects than the final scene in the *Black Crook* at Niblo's, New York. What an odd thing it would be if the Walnut should run a legitimate play a whole season in opposition to the new fanciful abortion called the *Black Crook!*

A Midsummer Night's Dream will be presented again to-night.

AT CONCERT HALL, this evening, the Lincoln Memorial Tableaux, by Wunderlich, will be exhibited. Mr. S. K. Murdoch will deliver his favorite patriotic and descriptive lecture. The Lincoln Tableaux can only remain on exhibition here for a short time. See card elsewhere.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY open their "Family Resort," in Eleventh street, above Chesnut, for the season, on next Monday night.

MR. MCDONOUGH opens at the Academy with his *Black Crook* on September 9.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DEATH OF A WEALTHY AMERICAN IN PARIS—HE LEAVES HANDSOME BEQUESTS TO PHILADELPHIANS AND OTHERS.—On the 28th of April last, Mr. Horatio Ward died in Paris, at the age of sixty-six. He was a native of New York, but for many years past has resided in England, where his will was, in consequence, admitted to probate. This interesting document has just been proved in the principal registry, at London. It was executed at the office of the American Legation, and dated 1865; but there is a codicil attached, executed as late as January, 1867. The personal property of the deceased in England amounts to nearly $500,000. By the provision of the will and codicil the larger portion of the estate is to be divided between the testator's nephews, Messrs. Alfred Ward, Baillie Peyton Ward, and Osbert Ward, and his niece, Miss Alice Ward. Others of his relatives and friends come in for handsome legacies, his medical attendant and his servants being among the number. Mr. Ward has also generously remembered the brave men who maintained on the field of battle the integrity of his native land, and has set apart $200,000 in token of this remembrance. Of this amount, he bequeaths $100,000 to the "National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home," at Washington, D. C., the remaining $100,000 being distributed among various asylums and homes for the orphaned children of the "boys in blue." But perhaps the most interesting provision in the will is the legacy left by the testator to the daughters of the late Mr. Henry Morris, of this city, amounting to $19,000. Mr. Ward's reason for making this handsome bequest are thus stated in his will:—"These ladies are the granddaughters of the celebrated Robert Morris, of the Revolution, and it will be a surprise to them to receive a legacy from a person they never knew, and perhaps never heard of. It is in return for kindnesses shown me by their father when I was a boy."

MINIATURES.—An after-clap—the shower last night.—The Invincible Athletics returned home to-day from the scene of their victories—the Union Grounds of Williamsburg.—A new fire alarm telegraph wire is to connect the Central Station with Manayunk.—The cholera is making its deadly ravages in the countries of the East. It will be a miraculous intervention of some invisible power that will keep it from springing up in some of the southern localities of this city.—The dark, heavy banks of leaden clouds which overshadow the city to-day, the drizzling attempt at rain, which has been continuous since last night, seem prognostics of a second instalment of the second deluge.—If some of the conductors on our city railroads would cease to comport themselves so snappishly to passengers, especially to the aged and infirm, and observe a little more urbanity of deportment, the popularity of the roads would essentially increase.—Oft repeated suggestions have at last had some visible effect; a culvert is being constructed over that odorous creek of Cohocksink, at Columbia avenue.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO HANG HIMSELF.—Last evening the police of the Second District picked up in a besotted condition one Charles R. Nelson, who says that he lives at Schuylkill Falls, and is a Scotchman. He was placed in a cell. But a short time elapsed when the most unearthly screeches and almost supernatural groans issued from that darkened room. The door was opened, and it was discovered that Nelson, while laboring under an attack of *mania-a-potu* had essayed to hang himself—failing in this, he ren this clothes with the frenzy of a madman. He is now at the Station House, where his friends, if he has any, should call.

SOMETHING HANDSOME.—Some time ago we noticed the departure for Europe of Mr. Joseph Bailey, of the enterprising firm of Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street, in this city. Mr. Bailey's European tour had a combination of pleasure and business for its object, and we learn that he is now on his way home. Many of his purchases, however, have preceded him, prominent among which we notice a collection of jet jewelry such as has seldom been placed on sale in this country. Embraced in this collection are many magnificent necklaces and pendant pins and ear-rings, which are extremely chaste and beautiful in design.

ROBBING A PUBLIC HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon two men entered the bar-room of the Howard House, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and called for ale. While the proprietor was in the cellar drawing the beverage, the parties in the bar-room robbed the money-drawer of $4·50. The owner coming up, and witnessing the result of this sudden depredation, started out and after the two offenders, and with the assistance of Officer Burton, of the Fifth District, arrested John Hendick. He was identified as one of the two who entered the bar-room. Alderman Tunison committed him.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—James McKama, Patrick Briarity, and John Tillman, in company with a fourth individual, entered a public house on Richmond street, above Norris, last night. After a jovial interchange of "smiles" they, as usual with such parties, got into a row, during which the individual *incog.* had stolen from him, as alleged, $87. This trio were taken into custody on suspicion of committing the theft. Alderman Sinex held each to answer in $600 bail.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the First Ward Union Republican Association, held on Tuesday evening, August 20, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—President, Daniel M. Blackburn; Treasurer, Joseph Bailey; Secretary, R. S. Menamin.

A WAYWARD SON, named Hugh Boyle, while under the influence of liquor, entered his father's house, at Richmond and Huntington streets, and, after breaking the furniture and windows, assaulted his father in a cruel manner. Alderman Sinex committed him to answer.

EX-PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN, whose arrival in this city was noticed yesterday, is recovering from the illness which attacked him at the Merchants' Hotel. He was much better this morning, and it is expected that he will be able to proceed to his home, near Lancaster, to-morrow.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF, named Lewis Johnson, colored, and but thirteen years old, last evening entered the cigar store of Mr. Bobb, No. 421 S. Tenth street, and was caught with his hands in the money drawer. He was handed over to the police, and held in default of bail to answer by Alderman Tunison.

AN ASSAULT.—Solomon Haas was arrested and held to answer by Alderman Hurley, for an assault with a blackjack upon a man on Market street.

BEDDING overhauled, renovated, and made up equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

THE handsome steel-plate engravings given to those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, cannot be purchased at retail for less than 50 per cent. more than it costs those who obtain them through the plan adopted by the Washington Library Company. The engraving entitled "The Marriage of Pocahontas," given to those who take five shares of stock, costing $5, is actually sold in this city at $7 and $8. The two engravings are identical, both being published by the same party. The Washington Library Company, however, have made a binding contract with the publisher for many thousand copies, and in this way, of course, reduce the cost, so that they can be disposed of at $5, with a fair profit left for the Institute. In addition to the engraving, each share of stock guarantees some present in the grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents which comes off in September. Many of these presents are quite fortunes of themselves, one of them being worth as high as $40,000; another $20,000; a third $18,000; one $10,000; one $5000; and a large number at $1000, $500, and so on down to $50. The other presents consist of articles of use and value. The Principal Office, No. 1235 Chesnut street, is now open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYSENTERY.—Unlike other specifics in common use, which act as mere temporary styptics, Holloway's Pills seize on the seat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause—by invigorating the digestive organs, stimulating the liver, purging the channels, and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In biliousness, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, and depression of spirits, they are equally efficacious. Sold by all druggists.

THE VISIT OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY TO AMERICA was postponed on account of his not having pantaloons of the proper cut. He was not aware that he could get a pair ready-made to fit him perfectly at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Clothing House, under the "Continental." Thus we suffer by ignorance.

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

VESTIBULE LACES AND ROBES, also Curtains, Window Shades, and Upholstery, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
Largest assortment.
Best Styles
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING HALL,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

HIRING—NESSENTHALER.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. Spath, Mr. HENRY HIRING to Miss EMMA E. P. NESSENTHALER, both of this city.

SUTTON—DEAVENPORT.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, Mr. ALBIN SUTTON to Miss REBECCA A. DEAVENPORT, all of this city.

WORRALL—MORTON.—August 21, 1867, by the Rev. D. Washburn, at the residence of the bride, No. 122 Catherine street, Mr. HENRY WORRALL and Miss CORDELIA R., daughter of the late Benjamin Morton, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLMENDINGER.—On the night of the 20th instant, CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, SR., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. *

BECK.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catherine and the late John McCormick.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Catherine McCormick, 215 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon, August 22, at 4 o'clock.

DUFF.—On the 21st instant, MARTIN DUFF, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 Bedford street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Philip's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MCCARTY.—On the 21st instant, CHARLES MCCARTY, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 830 Auburn street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MILLAR.—At Lancaster, Pa., on the evening of the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY M. MILLAR, relict of the late Dr. John Millar.

SINGERLY.—On the 19th instant, PAMELIA A. wife of William M. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Joseph Singerly, Broad and Jefferson streets, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

TINMEN'S SNIP SHEARS OF SEVERAL sizes, Soldering Irons, Rivet Punches, Cold Chisels, Wall Nails, Mallets, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR BOILED CORN, PARTICULARLY IF old and tough, you will find the Patent Corn-Grater a desirable article, as it opens the grains and scrapes out all the nutritious pulp, leaving the skins attached to the cob. But it is more particularly intended for grating green corn in making fritters, oysters, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SILVER-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, made from the best quality of "Albata Metal or Nickel Silver," and having double or treble plating on them, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6mlp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 302 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 15p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by E. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
12 6m

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
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MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ATLANTIC CITY.
THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CITY TRADE. HAVING BEEN LAID IN STORE AT THE LOWEST PRICES. WE CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE PURCHASERS THAT IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 8 22th3

FRUIT JARS.
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees,
F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstuim NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR AUGUST 24, FIVE CENTS.
Closing out at FIVE CENTS.
SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, At reduced prices:
Leslie, Demorest,
Ladies' Friend, and Peterson's.
All the new and LATE PUBLICATIONS, At closing out prices.
GOOD NOTE PAPER, At $1·50 per ream.
ENVELOPES, At closing out prices.
250 KINDS OF NEW BOOKS
Have been added to our large assortment of $2 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS.
G. W. PITCHER'S CLOSING OUT SALE, 808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
A few doors below the Continental and Girard House. 8 17 stuth3t

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
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No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One Door below Chesnut).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.
The commission is payable in stamps.
The following rates are allowed:—
On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
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All orders, etc., should be sent to
STAMP AGENCY,
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PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVE FOR STAMPED CHECKS

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Border State Convention.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Peace Offerings to the Hostile Tribes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Border State Convention.

WILMINGTON, August 22.—The *Daily Commercial* of last evening, and the *Republican* and *Tribune* of this morning, publish a call for a convention to be held at Wilmington, September 4, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border State Convention which meets in Baltimore September 12, to demand of Congress to guarantee to the citizens of all the States equal rights and a republican form of government.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following telegram was received this morning at the office of Indian affairs:—

OMAHA, August 21.—Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:—I sent ten Indian runners yesterday, from the North Platte, with peace offerings to the hostile camps south of the Platte. On the same day Spotted Tail, with nine hundred and fifty friendly Sioux, by the consent of the Commissioner, started off on a bufalo hunt. They went off well pleased, promising to return to meet the Commissioners in twenty days, at North Platte.

N. B. DENMAN.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
1881s, 111¾@111.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@108.
United States 10-40s, 102¾@102⅞.
August 7·30s, 107@107⅛.
June and July 7·30s, 107@107⅛.
The market is heavy and unsettled.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73⅝.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton dull. Flour 10@15c. lower. Sales of 6000 barrels; State, $9·50@11·75; Ohio, $9·25@12·25; Western, $7 50@13·25; Southern, $10@14; California, $12·50. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; sales of 4000 bushels white Michigan at $2·39. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1·10@1·14. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $23·44. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Judge Pierce sat in the new Court Room to-day to hear desertion cases and to transact such other business as the City Solicitor might bring up.

The city vs. James Snowden. In this case the wife charged her husband with desertion and sued him for maintenance upon that ground. The defendant, according to the testimony, was a foreman in a factory, and he deserted his wife and her children several months ago and neglected to support them, at the same time associating with other women.

The defense set up that the husband had endeavored to lead a moral, peaceable life with his wife, but that her conduct was so coarse and violent towards him that he could not live in the same house with her.

The matter is yet under consideration.

The Commonwealth ex. rel. William Lewis Hamilton vs. Captain A. M. Brewn, U. S. A. This was a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from the army upon the ground that he was a minor at the time of his enlistment, and was directed to the respondent, commanding him to produce the body of the relator. The respondent returned to the writ that the relator, a private in the — regiment of infantry, was on a certain day apprehended as a deserter, and that he was not, at the service of this writ, in his, respondent's, custody, having been transferred to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, to await trial before a general Court Martial.

Mr. Kneass, representing the relator, demanded that this return be sworn to, in order that he might traverse the return by alleging that, at the service of the writ, the relator was in the custody of the respondent.

Lieutenant Gardner, of General Butterfield's staff, representing the respondent, declined to have the return sworn to, remarking that, it having been signed by a sworn public officer in his official capacity, an oath was not necessary, and that it was not the custom for public officers to swear to returns in habeas corpus cases. To support this ground the Lieutenant referred to a case in the English Common Law Reports.

But Mr. Kneass held this to refer only to public civil officers, and not to military.

The Judge remarked that it was usual in this event to make oaths to returns of writs, and advised the Lieutenant, for the good of his client, to make up his mind to follow the custom.

The case was then continued for a time, and at the close of our report had not been recalled.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT USE OF A STENCIL.—E. A. Newswanger has been for some time past an Inspector of distilled spirits for the First Collection District of Pennsylvania. It appears that on or about the first day of June, Mr. Charles F. J. Muschert was officially appointed to succeed him in his duties. It is alleged in the complaint that after the appointment of Mr. Muschert to succeed to his position, Newswanger still continued to inspect, and guaged as prior to his removal. Mr. Charles M. Coane, of the firm of Paterson & Coane, wholesale dealers in liquors, established at Second and Market streets, testified that Newswanger inspected for him a certain number of barrels of liquor and brand them with his stencil in the usual official manner. The charge in this case is that defendant made fraudulent use of a stencil after being removed from his official position as Inspector. In rebuttal to the evidence for the prosecution, Newswanger avers that he has received no official information of his removal, and that a search among the books of the Treasury Department has been futile in attempting to learn of such action. The case was heard before Commissioner Hibler this afternoon, and continued over until to-morrow.

A PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN DURESS.—George Smith, alias Connelly, alias O'Donnel, with many other patroynmical appendages, was arrested some days since, in the Seventh Police District, for passing counterfeit two dollar Treasury notes, and having many others of a similar character in his pocket. This noon Commissioner Hibler heard the final evidence in the case, which being *prima facie* as to the prisoner's guilt, he was bound over in default of $1000 to answer at the present term of Court.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM HAVANA TO-DAY.

Latest News from Mexico.

Probable Re-Election of Juarez and a Liberal Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—A telegram has just been received here from Havana by the new Gulf Cable, stating that advices from Mexico indicate the triumphant re-election of Juarez as President of the republic. Diaz gets very few votes.

President Juarez continues to receive enthusiastic delegations at the capital.

There is but little doubt that the National Congress will be at least two-thirds Juarist.

The new cable is working splendidly by signals. MAG.

The Position of General Sickles.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—It is already known that instructions were some days ago sent to Major-General Sickles, in effect that the process of Federal Courts must not be interfered with by the military authorities. Recent despatches from the South state that, notwithstanding these instructions, Order No. 10 was still in force. These facts, unexplained, convey the impression that the General is guilty of contumacy, or disregard of orders from the War Department.

But it is positively known here that the instructions were, at his request, suspended a week ago, in order that his views upon the subject might be made known to the authorities at Washington, before further action in the premises.

The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Despatches from Rear-Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, dated on the flagship Susquehanna, August 12, announce his presence at Aspinwall. The United States steamers Monongahela and Saco were also in port.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at two o'clock to-day, Kate Smith was charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. McCauley of a small amount of money. She was held in $2000 for a further hearing.

Robert Falk, alias Herman Lauber, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons and a coat from the Philadelphia City Hotel, at Fourth and Wood streets. He had pledged the articles. Detective Levy recovered them, and arrested the defendant. Falk was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

Henry Martin and Catharine Martin were charged with assaulting a James Campbell. A man named Duffy stole some ducks, and took them into Martin's house. Duffy was arrested for the larceny, and Campbell testified that he heard the parties say that he was the cause of his arrest, and he thought that was the reason they made the attack upon him. The whole party, Campbell included, were held in $1000 bail to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

Nicholas F. English, a tavern keeper, No. 125 N. Twenty-second street, was charged with selling liquor to the husband of Rebecca Owens, after having been repeatedly told not to do so. English was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 5-20s '65, July-cp	105¾	14 sh Penn Nat Bk	59
300 sh Ocean Oil	c. 4	500 sh Read R	ls.s30. 51·69
100 sh 13th & 15th	20	100 do	ls.s30. 51·69
9 sh Leh N stk	46¾	200 do	ls.2d. 51·81

SECOND BOARD.

6 sh Mech Bk	32	50 sh Leh N stk	ls. 46
26 sh Penna R	ls. 53¾	46 do	ls. 46

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES,

MIMICRY AMONG ANIMALS.

Mimicry and Other Protective Resemblances Among Animals.

[Continued from yesterday's Evening Telegraph.]

As it is among butterflies that instances of mimicry are most numerous and most striking, an account of some of the more prominent examples in this group will first be given. There is in South America an extensive family of these insects, the Heliconidæ, which are in many respects very remarkable. They are so abundant and characteristic in all the woody portions of the American tropics, that in almost every locality they will be seen more frequently than any other butterflies. They are distinguished by very elongate wings, body, and antennæ, and are exceedingly beautiful and varied in their colors; spots and patches of yellow red or pure white upon a black, blue, or brown ground, being most general. They frequent the forests chiefly, and all fly slowly and weakly; yet although they are so conspicuous, and could certainly be caught by insectivorous birds more easily than almost any other insects, their great abundance all over the wide region they inhabit shows that they are not so persecuted. It is to be especially remarked also that they possess no adaptive coloring to protect them during repose, for the under side of their wings presents the same, or at least an equally conspicuous, coloring as the upper side; and they may be observed after sunset suspended at the end of twigs and leaves where they have taken up their station for the night, fully exposed to the attacks of enemies, if they have any. These beautiful insects possess, however, a strong pungent semi-aromatic or medicinal odor, which seems to pervade all the juices of their system. When the entomologist squeezes the breast of one of them between his fingers to kill it, a yellow liquid exudes which stains the skin, and the smell of which can only be got rid of by time and repeated washings. Here we have probably the cause of their immunity from attack, since there is a great deal of evidence to show that certain insects are so disgusting to birds that they will under no circumstances touch them. Mr. Stainton has observed that a brood of young turkeys which greedily eat up all the worthless moths he had amassed in a night's "sugaring," one after another seized and rejected a single white moth which happened to be among them. Young pheasants and partridges which eat many kinds of caterpillars seem to have an absolute dread of that of the common currant moth, which they will never touch, and tomtits, as well as other small birds, appear never to eat the same species. In the case of the Heliconidæ, however, we have some direct evidence to the same effect. In the Brazilian forests there are great numbers of insectivorous birds—as jucamars, trogons, and puff-birds—which catch insects on the wing, and that they destroy many butterflies is indicated by the fact that the wings of these insects are often found on the ground where their bodies have been devoured. But among these there are no wings of Heliconidæ, while those of the large showy Nymphalidæ, which have a much swifter flight, are often met with. Again, a gentleman who has recently returned from Brazil, stated at a meeting of the Entomological Society that he once observed a pair of puff-birds catching butterflies, which they brought to their nest to feed their young; yet during half an hour they never brought one of the Heliconidæ, which were flying lazily about in great numbers, and which they could have captured more easily than any other. It was this circumstance that led Mr. Bolt to observe then so long, as he could not understand why the most common insects should be altogether passed by. Mr. Bates also tells us that he never saw them molested by lizards or predacious flies, which often pounce on other butterflies.

If, therefore, we accept it as highly probable (if not proved) that the Heliconidæ are very greatly protected from attack by their peculiar odor and taste, we find it much more easy to understand their chief characteristics — their great abundance, their slow flight, their gaudy colors, and the entire absence of protective tints on their under surfaces. This property places them somewhat in the position of those curious wingless birds of oceanic islands, the dodo, the apteryx, and the moas, which are with great reason supposed to have lost the power of flight on account of the absence of carnivorous quadrupeds. Our butterflies have been protected in a different way, but quite as effectually; and the result has been that as there has been nothing to escape from, there has been no weeding out of slow flyers, and as there has been nothing to hide from, there has been no extermination of the bright-colored varieties, and no reservation of such as tended to assimilate with surrounding objects.

Now let us consider how this kind of protection must act. Tropical insectivorous birds very frequently sit on dead branches of a lofty tree, or on those which overhang forest paths, gazing intently around, and darting off at intervals to seize an insect at a considerable distance, which they generally return to their station to devour. If a bird began by capturing the slow-flying, conspicuous Heliconidæ, and found them always so disagreeable that he could not eat them, he would, after a very few trials, leave off catching them at all; and their whole appearance, form, coloring, and mode of flight is so peculiar that there can be little doubt birds would soon learn to distinguish them at a long distance, and never waste any time in pursuit of them. Under these circumstances, it is evident that any other butterfly of a group which birds were accustomed to devour, would be almost equally well protected by closely resembly a Heliconia externally, as if it acquired also the disagreeable odor; always supposing that there were only a few of them among a great number of the Heliconias. If the birds could not distinguish the two kinds externally, and there were on the average only one eatable among fifty uneatable, they would soon give up seeking for the eatable ones, even if they knew them to exist. If, on the other hand, any particular butterfly of an eatable group acquired the disagreeable taste of the Heliconias while it retained the characteristic form and coloring of its own group, this would be really of no use to it whatever; for the birds would go on catching it among its eatable allies (among whom, we suppose, it is comparatively rare), and it would probably be wounded and disabled, even if rejected, and would be as effectually killed as if it were devoured. It is important, therefore, to understand that if any one genus of an extensive family of eatable butterflies were in danger of extermination from insect-eating birds, and if two kinds of variation were going on among them, some individuals possessing a slightly disagreeable taste, others a slight resemblance to the Heliconidæ, this latter quality would be much more valuable than the former. The change in flavor would not at all prevent the variety from being captured as before, and it would most certainly be thoroughly disabled before being rejected. The approach in color and form to the Heliconidæ, however, would be at the very first a positive, though perhaps a slight advantage; for although at short distances this variety would be easily distinguished and devoured, yet at a longer distance it might be mistaken for one of the uneatable group, and so be passed by and gain another day's life, which might in many cases be sufficient for it to lay a quantity of eggs and leave a numerous progeny, many of which would inherit the peculiarity which had been the safeguard of their parent.

Now, this hypothetical case is exactly realized in South America. Among the white butterflies forming the family Pieridæ (many of which do not greatly differ in appearance from our own cabbage butterflies) is a genus of rather small size (Leptalis); some species of which are white like their allies, while the larger number exactly resemble the Heliconidæ in the form and coloring of the wings. It must be always remembered that these two families are as absolutely distinguished from each other by structural characters as are the carnivora and the ruminants among quadrupeds, and that an entomologist can always distinguish the one from the other by the structure of the feet, just as certainly as a zoologist can tell a bear from a buffalo by the skull or by a tooth. Yet the resemblance of a species of the one family to another species in the other family was often so great, that both Mr. Bates and Mr. Wallace were many times deceived at the time of capture, and did not discover the distinctness of the two insects till a closer examination detected their essential differences. During his residence of eleven years in the Amazon Valley, Mr. Bates found a number of species or varieties of Leptalis, each of which was a more or less exact copy of one of the Heliconidæ of the district it inhabited; and the results of his observations are embodied in the paper published in the "Linnæan Transactions," in which he first explained the phenomena of "mimicry" as the result of natural selection, and showed its identity in cause and purpose with protective resemblance to vegetable or inorganic forms.

The imitation of the Heliconidæ by the Leptalides is carried out to a wonderful degree in form as well as in coloring. The wings have become elongated to the same extent, and the antennæ and abdomen have both become lengthened, to correspond with the usual condition in which they exist in the former family. In coloration there are several types in the different genera of Heliconidæ. The genus Mechanitis is generally of a rich semi-transparent brown, banded with black and yellow; Methona is of large size, the wings transparent like horn, and with black transverse bands; while the delicate Ithomias are all more or less transparent, with black veins and borders, and often with marginal and transverse bands of orange red. These different forms are all covered by the various species of Leptalis, every band and spot and tint of color, and the various degrees of transparency, being exactly reproduced. As if to derive all the benefit possible from this protective mimicry, the habits have become so modified, that the Leptalides generally frequent the very same spots as their models, and have the same mode of flight; and as they are always very scarce (Mr. Bates estimating their numbers at about one to a thousand of the group they resemble), there is hardly a possibility of their being found out by their enemies. It is also very remarkable that in almost every case the particular Ithomias and other species of Heliconidæ which they resemble, are noted as being very common species, swarming in individuals, and found over a wide range of country. This indicates antiquity and permanence in the species, and is exactly the condition most essential both to aid in the development and to increase the utility of the resemblance.

But the Leptalides are not the only group who have prolonged their existence by imitating the great protected group of Heliconidæ; a genus of quite another family of most lovely small American butterflies, the Erycinidæ, and three genera of diurnal moths, also present species which often mimic the same dominant forms, so that some, as Ithomia ilerdina of St. Paulo, for instance, have flying with them a few individuals of three totally different insects, which are yet disguised with exactly the same form, color, and markings, so that all four are undistinguishable when on the wing. Again, the Heliconidæ are not the only group that are imitated, although they are the most frequent modes.

In other parts of the world an exactly parallel series of facts have been observed. The Danaidæ and the Acræidæ of the Old World tropics form, in fact, one great group with the Heliconidæ. They have the same general form, structure, and habits; they possess the same protective odor, and are equally abundant in individuals, although not so varied in color, blue and white spots on a black ground being the most general pattern. The insects which mimic these are chiefly Papilios and Diademæ, a genus allied to our peacock and tortoise-shell butterflies.

Passing on to India, we have Danais tytia, a butterfly with semi-transparent bluish wings and a border of rich, reddish brown. This remarkable style of coloring is exactly reproduced in Papilio agestor and in Diadema nama, and all three insects not unfrequently come together in collections made at Darjeeling. In the Philippine Islands the large and curious Idea leuconoe, with its semi-transparent white wings, veined and spotted with black, is copied by the rare Papilio idæodes from the same islands.

In the Malay archipelago the very common and beautiful Euplæa midamus is so exactly mimicked by two rare Papilios (P. paradoxa and P. ænigma) that Mr. Wallace generally caught them under the impression that they were the more common species; and the equally common and even more beautiful Euplæa rhadamanthus, with its pure white bands and spots on a ground of glossy blue and black, is reproduced in the Papilio caunus. Here also there are species of Diadema, imitating the same group in two or three instances; but we shall have to adduce these further on in connection with another branch of the subject.

It has been already mentioned that in South America there is a group of Papilios which have all the characteristics of a protected race, and whose peculiar colors and markings are imitated by other butterflies not so protected. There is just such a group also in the East, having very similar colors and the same habits, and these also are mimicked by other species in the same genus not closely allied to them, and also by a few of other families. Papilio hector, a common Indian butterfly of a rich black color spotted with crimson, is so closely copied by Papilio romulus, that the latter insect has been thought to be its female. A close examination shows, however, that it is essentially different, and belongs to another section of the genus.

Almost all these cases of mimicry are from the tropics, where the forms of life are more abundant, and where insect development especially is of unchecked luxuriance; but there are also one or two instances in temperate regions. In North America the large and handsome red and black butterfly Danais erippus is very common; and the same country is inhabited by Limenitis archippus, which closely resembles the Danais, while it differs entirely from every species of its own genus.

In the preceding cases we have found Lepidoptera imitating other insects of the same order, and such species only as we have good reason to believe were free from the attacks of many insectivorous creatures; but there are other instances in which they altogether lose the external appearance of the order to which they belong, and take on the dress of bees or wasps—insects which have an undeniable protection in their stings.

The Sesiidæ and Egeriidæ, two families of day-fling moths, are particularly remarkable in this respect, and a mere inspection of the names given to the various species shows how the resemblance has struck every one. We have apiformis, vesipiforme, ichneumoniforme, scoliæforme, sphegiforme (bee-like, wasp-like, ichneumon-like, etc.), and many others, all indicating a resemblance to stinging Hymenoptera. In Britain, we may particularly notice Sesia bombiliformis, which very closely resembles the male of the large and common humble-bee, Bombus hortorum; Sphecia craboniforme, which is colored like a hornet, and is (on the authority of Mr. Jenner Weir) much more like it when alive than when in the cabinet, from the way in which it carries its wings; and the little currant clear-wing Trochilium tipuliform resembles a small black wasp (Odynerus sinuatus) very abundant in gardens at the same season. It has been so much the practice to look upon these resemblances as mere curious analogies, playing no part in the economy of nature, that we have scarcely any observations of the habits and appearance when alive of the hundreds of species of these groups in various parts of the world, or how far they are accompanied by Hymenoptera, which they specifically resemble. There are many species in India (like those figured by Professor Westwood in his "Oriental Entomology"), which have the hind legs very broad and densely hairy, so as exactly to imitate the brush-legged bees (Scopulipedes) which abound in the same country. In this case we have more than mere resemblance of color, for that which is an important functional structure in the one group is imitated in another whose habits render it perfectly useless.

It may fairly be expected that if these imitations of one creature by another really serve as a protection to weak and decaying species, instances of the same kind will be found among other groups than the Lepidoptera; and such is the case, although they are seldom so prominent or so easily recognized as those already pointed out as occurring in that order. A few interesting examples may, however, be pointed out in most of the other orders of insects. The Coleoptera or beetles that imitate other Coleoptera of distinct groups are very numerous in tropical countries, and they generally follow the laws already laid down as regulating these phenomena. The insects which others imitate always have a special protection, which leads them to be avoided as dangerous or uneatable by small insectivorous animals; some have a disgusting taste (analogous to that of the Heliconidæ); others have such a hard and stony covering that they cannot be crushed or digested; while a third set are very active, and armed with powerful jaws, as well as having some disagreeable secretion. Some species of Eumorphidæ and Hispidæ, small flat or hemispherical beetles which are exceedingly abundant, and have a disagreeable secretion, are imitated by others of the very distinct group of Longicornes (of which our common musk-beetle may be taken as an example). The extraordinary little Cyclopeplus batesii belongs to the same sub-family of this group as the Onychocerus scorpio and O. concentricus, which have already been adduced as imitating with such wonderful accuracy the bark of the trees they habitually frequent; but it differs totally in outward appearance from every one of its allies, having taken upon itself the exact shape and coloring of a globular Corynomalus, a little stinking beetle with clubbed antennæ. It is curious to see how these clubbed antennæ are imitated by an insect belonging to a group with long slender antennæ. The sub-family Anisocerinæ, to which Cyclopeplus belongs, is characterized by all its members possessing a little knob or dilatation about the middle of the antennæ. This knob is considerably enlarged in C. batesii, and the terminal portion of the antennæ beyond it is so small and slender as to be scarcely visible, and thus an excellent substitute is obtained for the short clubbed antennæ of the Corynomalus. Erythroplatis corallifer is another curious broad flat beetle, that no one would take for a Longicorn, since it almost exactly resembles Cephalodonta spinipes, one of the commonest of the South American Hispidæ; and what is still more remarkable, another Longicorn of a distinct group, Streptolabis hispoides, was found by Mr. Bates, which resembles the same insect with equal minuteness—a case exactly paralleled to that among butterflies, where species of two or three distinct groups mimicked the same Heliconia. Many of the soft-winged beetles (Malacodermes) are excessively abundant in individuals, and it is probable that they have some similar protection, more especially in other species often strikingly resemble them. A Longicorn beetle, Peciloderma terminale, found in Jamaica, is colored exactly in the same way as a Lycus (one of the Malacodermes) from the same island. Eroschema poweri, a Longicorn from Australia, might certainly be taken for one of the same group, and several species from the Malay Islands are equally deceptive. In the Island of Celebes is found one of this group, having the whole body and elytra of a rich deep blue color, with the head only orange; and in company with it an insect of a totally different family (Eucnemidæ), with identically the same coloration, and of so nearly the same size and form as to completely puzzle the collector on every fresh occasion of capturing them.

There are a number of the larger tropical weevils which have the elytra and the whole covering of the body so hard as to be a great annoyance to the entomologist, because, in attempting to transfix them, the points of his pins are constantly turned. We have found it necessary in these cases to drill a hole very carefully with the point of a sharp penknife before attempting to insert a pin. Many of the fine long-antennæed Anthribidæ (an allied group) have to be treated in the same way. We can easily understand that, after small birds have in vain attempted to eat these insects, they should get to know them by sight, and ever after leave them alone, and it will then be an advantage for other insects which are comparatively soft and eatable to be mistaken for them. We need not be surprised, therefore, to find that there are many Longicorns which strikingly resemble the "hard beetles" of their own district. In South Brazil, Acanthotritus dorsalis is strikingly like a Curculio of the hard genus Heliplus, and Mr. Bates assures us that he found Gymnocerus cratosomoides (a Longicorn) on the same tree with a hard Cratosomus (a weevil), which it exactly mimics. Again, the pretty Longicorn Phacellocera batesii mimics one of the hard Anthribidæ of the genus Ptychoderes, having long slender antennæ. In the Moluccas, we find Cacia anthriboides, a small Longicorn which might be easily mistaken for a very common species of Anthribidæ found in the same districts; and the very rare Capnolymmr stygium closely imitates the common Mecocerus gazella, which abounded where it was taken. Doliops curculionides and other allied Longicorns from the Philippine Islands most curiously resemble, both in form and coloring, the brilliant Papyrhynchi—Curculionidæ, which are almost peculiar to that group of islands. The remaining family of Coleoptera most frequently imitated is the Cicindelidæ. The rare and curious Longicorn, Collyrodes lacordairei, has exactly the form and coloring of the genus Collyris, while an undescribed species of Heteromera is exactly like a Therates, and was taken running on the trunks of trees, as is the habit of that group. There is one curious example of a Longicorn mimicking a Longicorn, like the Papilios and Heliconidæ, which mimic their own allies. Agnia fasciata, belonging to the sub-family Hypselominæ, and Nemophas grayi, belonging to the Lamiinæ, were taken in Amboyna on the same fallen tree at the same time, and were supposed to be the same species till they were more carefully examined, and found to be structurally quite different. The coloring of these insects is very remarkable, being rich steel-blue black, crossed by broad hairy bands of orange-buff, and out of the many thousands of known species of Longicorns they are probably the only two which are so colored. The Nemophas grayi is the larger, stronger, and better armed insect, and belongs to a more widely spread and dominant group, very rich in species and individuals, and is therefore most probably the subject of mimicry by the other species.

We will now adduce a few cases in which beetles imitate other insects, and insects of other orders imitate beetles.

Charis melipona, a South American Longicorn of the family Necydalidæ, has been so named from its resemblance to a small bee of the genus Melipona. It is one of the most remarkable cases of mimicry, since the beetle has the thorax and body densely hairy like the bee, and the legs are tufted in a manner most unusual in the order Coleoptera. Another Longicorn, Odontocera odyneroides, has the abdomen banded with yellow, and constricted at the base, and is altogether so exactly like a small common wasp of the genus Odynerus, that Mr. Bates informs us he was afraid to take it out of his net with his fingers for fear of being stung. Had Mr. Bates' taste for insects been less omnivorous than it was, the beetle's disguise might have saved it from his pin, as it had no doubt often done from the beak of hungry birds. A larger insect, Sphecomorpha chalybea, is exactly like one of the large metallic blue wasps, and like them has the abdomen connected with the thorax by a pedicel, rendering the deception most complete and striking. Many eastern species of Longicorns of the genus Oberea, when on the wing exactly resemble Tenthredinidæ, and many of the small species of Hesthesis run about on timber, and cannot be distinguished from ants. There is one genus of South American Longicorns that appears to mimic the shielded bugs of the genus Scutellera. The Gymnocerus capucinus is one of these, and is very like Pachyotris fabricii, one of the Scutelleridæ. The beautiful Gymnocerus dulcissimus is also very like the same group of insects, though there is no known species that exactly corresponds to it; but this is not to be wondered at, as the tropical Hemiptera have been comparatively so little cared for by collectors.

The most remarkable case of an insect of another order mimicking a beetle is that of the Condylodera tricondyloides, one of the cricket family from the Philippine Islands, which is so exactly like a Tricondyla (one of the tiger beetles), that such an experienced entomologist as Professor Westwood placed it among them in his cabinet, and retained it there a long time before he discovered his mistake! Both insects run along the trunks of trees, and whereas Tricondylas are very plentiful, the insect that mimics it is, as in all other cases, very rare. Mr. Bates also informs us that he found at Santarem on the Amazon a species of locust that mimicked one of the tiger beetles of the genus Odontocheila, and was found on the same trees which they frequented.

[*Conclusion To-morrow.*]

INSTRUCTION.

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THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed.
8 12 2w mwf 3m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut,

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S
TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.
A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.
Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.
REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.
8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY, 24th instant.—The fine new Steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf on SATURDAY MORNING, August 24th, at 9 o'clock. Excursion Tickets, good to return on Monday, $3, including carriage hire. Each way, $2 50, including carriage hire.
8 22 2t

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.
Fare.....$2 50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1 75, " "
Children, $1 25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
8 20 6t

NEW IRON STEAMER, EDWIN FORREST, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro',

Leaves 2d pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Thursday, Au. 22,	6:30 A. M.	Thursday, Au. 22,	10 A. M.
Friday, " 23,	7 "	Friday, " 23,	10:30 "
Saturday, " 24,	7 "	Saturday, " 24,	11 "

Sunday, August 25, to Burlington and Bristol only. Leaves Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
8 20 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [8 25 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
[6 1 stuthsm

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASSADEN.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.
The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.
All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.
Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.
The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.
The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.
Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.
Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.
The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.
The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.
The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.
The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."
O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, to restore to its original condition eleven hundred and fifteen (1115) feet, more or less, of "Willow Grove Avenue," Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the grounds formerly occupied by the United States Government in connection with the "Mower" Hospital.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.
Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Repairs to Willow Grove avenue."
By order of Brevet Major-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army,
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
8 19 5t Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 23 f PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing.
5 30 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1 PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 6m Nos 2128 and 2130 CHESNUT Street

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS, and Traveling Goods generally.

THACKERAY.

His Thoughts on Literature, Guineas, and "Puffs."

The "Memoirs of W. Edmonstone Aytoun," just published in London, contain some new letters from Thackeray. At a time when Thackeray's great powers were comparatively unrecognized, Aytoun had in more than one of his papers spoken of them with warm admiration. This kind of service was likely to be deeply felt by Thackeray, who had for many years been doing a great deal of first-class work without earning either fortune or fame. He was, therefore, says Aytoun's biographer, predisposed to like Aytoun, and when they met in London they took most cordially to each other. It could scarcely be otherwise with two men who, apart from their intellectual gifts, were both so thoroughly genial, kindly, and natural. Their correspondence was of the frankest and most friendly kind. Some of Thackeray's letters have fortunately been preserved. One of these was as follows:—

"No. 13 YOUNG STREET, KENSINGTON, January 2, 1847.—My dear Aytoun:—I hope the Macl[illegible] received the Mulligan present. I ought to have written before, answering your kind, hearty letter, but business, you know, and weariness of quill-driving after my business hours, etc. I don't write to anybody, that's the fact, unless I want something of them, and perhaps that's the case at this present.

"I think I have never had any ambition hitherto, or cared what the world thought of my work, good or bad; but now the truth forces itself upon me, if the world will once take to admiring Titmarsh, all his guineas will be multiplied by ten. Guineas are good. I have got children only ten years or more to the fore, say, etc.; now is the time, my lad, to make your A, when the sun at length has begun to shine.

"Well, I think if I can make a push at the present minute—if my friends will shout, Titmarsh forever! hurrah for, etc. etc.—I may go up with a run to a pretty fair place in my trade, and be allowed to appear before the public as among the first fiddles. But my tunes must be heard in the streets, and the organs must grind them. Ha! Now do you read me?

"Why don't *Blackwood* give me an article? Because he refused the best story I ever wrote! Colburn refused the present 'Novel Without a Hero,' and if any man at Blackwood's or Colburn's, and it any man since—fiddle-dedee. Upon my word and honor, I never said so much about myself before; but I know this, if I had the command of *Blackwood*, and a humoristical person like Titmarsh should come up and labor hard and honestly (please God) for ten years, I would give him a hand. Now try, like a man, revolving these things in your soul, and see if you can't help me. * * And if I can but save a little money, by the Lord! I'll try and keep it.

"Some day when less selfish I will write to you about other matters than the present ego. The dining season has begun in London already, I am sorry to say, and the Christmas feeding is frightfully severe. * * * I have my children with me, and am mighty happy in that paternal character—preside over legs of mutton comfortably—go to church at early morning, and like it—pay rates and taxes, etc. etc. Between this line and the above a man has brought me the *Times* on 'The Battle of Life' to read. Appy Dickens! But I love Pickwick and Crummles too well to abuse this great man. Aliquando bonus. And you, young man, coming up in the world full of fight, take counsel from a venerable and peaceable old gladiator who has stripped for many battles. Gad, sir, this caution is a very good sign. Do you remember how complimentary Scott and Goethe were? I like the patriarchal air of some people. Have you ever any snow in Scotland?

[Here follows an admirable drawing of a dustman singing beside his cart, with snow deep in the street.]

"As I was walking in just now I met this fellow singing, 'I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls,' driving a dust-cart. I burst out laughing, and so did he. He is as good as Leech's boy in the last *Punch*. How good Leech is, and what a genuine humor! And Hans Christian Andersen, have you read him? I am wild about him, having only just discovered that delightful, delicate, fanciful creature. Good-bye, my dear Aytoun. I wish you a merry Christmas, and to honest Johnny Blackwood. Thank him for the magazine. I shall enjoy it in bed to-morrow morning, when I've left orders not to be called for church.

"Yours, ever, W. M. T."

Thackeray seems to have been under the mistaken impression, which afterwards became very general, that Aytoun was the editor of *Blackwood*. Whether he thought so or not, it was very natural he should suggest to Aytoun that a timely word of commendation in the magazine would be much to his advantage. But the suggestion was withdrawn in the following letter almost as soon as made, and in a manner eminently characteristic:—

"No. 13 YOUNG STREET, KENSINGTON, Monday Night, January 13, 1847.—My dear Aytoun:—The copy of Mrs. Perkins which was sent by the Mulligan to the other chieftain has met with a mishap. It travelled to Edinburgh in the portmanteau of a friend of mine, who arrived at 10 o'clock at night, and started for Inverness the next morning at 6. Mrs. P. went with him. He forgot her at Inverness, and came back to London, whither Mrs. Perkins was sent after him at a cost of 4s. 10d. for carriage. She is not worth that money either for you or me to pay, and waits in my room till you come to town in spring.

"I have been thinking of the matter on which I unbosomed myself to you, and withdraw my former letter. Puffs are good, and the testimony of good men; but I don't think these will make a success for a man, and he ought to stand as the public chooses to put him. I will try, please God, to do my best, and the money will come, perhaps, some day. Meanwhile, a man so lucky as myself has no reason to complain. So let all puffing alone, though, as you know, I am glad if I can have and deserve your private good opinion. The women like 'Vanity Fair,' I find, very much, and the publishers are quite in good spirits regarding that venture.

"This is all I have to say—in the solitude of midnight—with a quiet cigar, and the weakest gin and water in the world, ruminating over a child's ball, from which I had just come, having gone as chaperon to my little girls. One of them had her hair plaited in two tails, the other in ringlets (here follows a sketch of the children) and the most fascinating bows of blue ribbon. It was very merry, and likewise sentimental. We went in a fly quite genteel, and law, what a comfort when it was over! Adyon. Yours, sincerely. W. M. THACKERAY."

Wealth and Poverty of the Church of England.

The entire revenues of the Church of England are stated, on the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as published in their report of 1835, to be £6,495,218 (about $32,400,000), which, if divided among the 25,000 clergy of England and Wales, would give to each about £259 ($1300) a year. This aggregate includes, however, the revenues of bishops and deans, archdeacons and rich incumbents, and therefore gives no idea of the actual state of affairs. "The great body of the English clergy are shamefully underpaid." "There is first the apprenticeship of the young curate, when he receives his £50 ($250) a year. It is impossible to say how long this may be extended. Then his salary may be raised to £100 or £120 a-year ($500 to $600), when he has probably a wife and family to support. On that miserable pittance he may continue to live for an unlimited time, possibly for his whole life, though his labors may be honestly and ungrudgingly given to the work of his high office. Even if he does obtain, after years of work, a benefice, he is often little better, and not unfrequently is worse off than before. Perhaps the curate of twenty years' service succeeds to a living of £300 or £400 a year ($1500 to $2000), but with it comes a multitude of new expenses which often make him wish himself back again in his less dignified position."

This shows that the English clergy are following a very poor trade, so far as business is concerned, and it is not surprising that a very considerable proportion of them are composed of very poor capacities. "Poor pay, poor preach," was a saying of Samson Occum, the Indian preacher, when he used to preach among the churches of eastern Connecticut for a bushel of rye.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and ridings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow's Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 pounds Railroad Spikes.
8¼ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.

This sale will not include the bridge over the Boca Chica.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. G. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
8 20 4t in charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,	110 wagon saddle-trees,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 ft. linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 ft. gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8100 ft. coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. calomel,	100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
546 lbs. sulphur,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. nitrate potassium,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	56 lbs. cream tartar.
39 lbs. iodide potassa,	

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, leaving Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 14 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·00 P. M. and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·35 P. M., 4·00 and 6·05 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the Independence Hall and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers to the cars.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 30 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	2·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

H. H. TYLER,
1 14 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. W. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2·50. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
5 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	2·35
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scnencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., 3·30 P. M. for Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·00 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
2·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 5¾, 4, 5, 6¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 4½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 6½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9¼, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
8

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·15 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·00 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 8·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LAST ORDER.

The Louisiana Convention—The Election Proclaimed—The Apportionment of Delegates.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following important special order has just been received:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, August 12.— In compliance with Section 2, of the Act of Congress, published in General Orders No. 33, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th days of September next, to determine whether a Convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union."

I. The Convention will be composed of ninety-eight members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in the year 1860. The total number of registered voters in the State is 127,639, which being divided by the number of delegates, gives 1302 as the number of voters entitled to one delegate.

II. Commencing fourteen days before the election, Boards of Registers will, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, who have not been already registered. No person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

III. To secure as nearly as practicable an equitable representation in the Convention, the delegates are apportioned among the several parishes and districts as follows:—The parish of Ascension shall elect two; the parish of Assumption shall elect two; the parish of Avoyelles shall elect two; the parish of East Baton Rouge shall elect three; the parishes of West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee shall elect three; the parish of Bienville shall elect one; the parish of Bossier shall elect two; the parish of Caddo shall elect three; the parish of Calcasieu and Vermilion shall elect one; the parishes of Caldwell and Ouachita shall elect two; the parishes of Carroll and Morehouse shall elect three; the parish of Catahoule shall elect one; the parish of Claiborne shall elect two; the parish of Concordia shall elect two; the parishes of DeSoto and Sabine shall elect two; the parishes of East and West Feliciana shall elect three; the parishes of Franklin and Madison shall elect two; the parish of Iberville shall elect two; the parishes of Jackson and Winn shall elect two; the parish of Jefferson shall elect four; the parish of Lafayette shall elect one; the parish of Lafourche shall elect two; the parishes of Livingston, Washington, St. Helena, and St. Tammany shall elect three; the parish of Natchitoches shall elect two; the parish of Orleans, First District, shall elect nine; the parish of Orleans, Second District, shall elect five; the parish of Orleans, Third District, shall elect five; the parish of Orleans, Fourth District, shall elect three; the parish of Orleans, right bank, shall elect one; the parish of Plaquemine and St. Bernard shall elect two; the parish of Rapides shall elect three; the parishes of St. Charles and St. John Baptist shall elect three; the parish of St. James shall elect two; the parish of St. Landry shall elect four; the parish of St. Martin shall elect two; the parish of St. Mary shall elect two; the parish of Tensas shall elect two; the parish of Terrebonne shall elect two; the parish of Union shall elect one.

IV. The election will be by ballot, and will be conducted in the manner and according to the rules governing ordinary elections of a similar character. Each ballot bearing the name of the delegate voted for will have written or printed upon it the words "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention." Two days will be given for voting.

V. The Board of Registers within their respective parishes will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the election; that the Commissioners of Elections in all the voting precincts are properly qualified and instructed in the performance of their duties; that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, proper ballot-boxes prepared, etc.

Each Board will designate some point within its parish, convenient of access, preferably the Court House, to which the ballot-boxes of all the precincts of the parish shall be brought immediately after the election. The Board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, and will see whether the returns of each precinct correspond with the record of the Commissioners. Each member of the Board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the Board to these headquarters, the other copy being retained by the Board until further orders.

VI. Commissioners of Elections will be responsible for the preservation of order at the polls during the election; they will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot, to every man entitled to vote; and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the people through the ballot-box.

To this end they are hereby authorized and empowered to make arrests, and are clothed, during the days of election, with all the functions of civil executive officers. All civil officers will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services by the Commissioners of Elections in the furtherance of these objects, during the days of election, under penalty of dismissal from their offices, and such other punishment as may be inflicted by military commission.

At the close of the election, the Commissioners will carefully count the votes and record the result in duplicate; the ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed and carried, together with one copy of the record made by the Commissioners, to the place designated and there turned over to the Board of Registers.

VII. Should violence or fraud be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the days of election, the offenders will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within these precincts will be held over again under the protection of the United States troops.

When all the returns reach these headquarters, the result of the election will be published, and if a majority of the votes, according to the law of Congress, have been in favor of a Convention, the names of the delegates elected will be officially announced and the Convention called together.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: GEORGE LEE,
1st Lieut, 2d Infantry, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Election in Kentucky.

The returns of the late Kentucky election, so far as received, are as follows by districts:—

Districts.	*Helm.*	*Barnes.*	*Kinkead.*
First	11,696	2,375	383
Second	10,137	3,444	1,338
Third	8,488	2,351	2,518
Fourth	10,487	1,585	3,908
Fifth	8,950	674	1,302
Sixth	11,669	3,031	186
Seventh	10,801	2,142	1,190
Eighth	.....	.....	.....
Ninth	.....	.....	.....
Totals	72,234	16,152	10,958
Helm over Barnes			56,082
Helm over Kinkead			61,281
Helm over both			45,129

The Eighth and Ninth Districts are strongholds of the radicals, and of course the Louisville papers are a little slow in seeking the returns from them. In the Eighth District the majority against the Democracy in 1866 was 5715; and in the Ninth District, where 19,000 votes were cast, the Democratic majority was but 1323. The Louisville *Journal* says that Helm's majority over all will be nearly 43,000, showing a gain of about 6000 since August, 1866. The total vote of the State will reach 136,000.

The Kentucky Legislature will stand as follows:—

	Senate	*House.*
Radicals	7	7
Third Party	4	6
Rebel Democrats	25	85

Thus Kentucky is the stronghold of the Rebellion and of the Democracy. There she stands, almost solitary and alone. Neutral during the war and until "despotism" *made* her loyal, she is, if not neutral still, at least of the neuter gender, as all her efforts will be barren of results. She is too late with her gospel. It is superseded by a revelation, against which the storm and wrath and gunpowder of Rebellion could not prevail. What is true and has survived such opposition must abide. O Kentucky! thou art behind the age.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia vs. Eckford, of Brooklyn, E. D.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, played the last game of their tour yesterday afternoon on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., their opponents on this occasion being the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn, E. D., formerly the champions. The Athletics were apparently so confident of victory in this game that they scarcely thought it worth while at first to work very hard; but before the first innings had closed they learned that they had "reckoned without their host," and that they would have a tough time. As the score below will show, the Eckfords played well and manfully throughout, and had managed to get the Athletics in a very bad fix at the end of the eighth innings; but then, with victory so close to them that they had only, as it were, to catch hold fast and win, two or three mispiays allowed the Philadelphians to creep ahead and secure the bauble. The Eckfords have had hard fortune during some years past. They have brought forward good players, but these have been drawn away by one means or another, until the club, once so powerful and showing such a clear record, came to be classed only as a second or third-rate club. But, again, they have secured good playing material, and their efforts in yesterday's match showed that, with a little more practice together, and a greater amount of coolness when in a critical position, they will be troublesome opponents for any of the first-class clubs.

Malone, their young pitcher, showed at first a lack of judgment in pitching swift balls; but had he been warned in time the probabilities are that the Athletics would have been defeated. When he commenced his slow-paced pitching it told very soon, and the Athletics dropped off in their batting most wonderfully. Young Nelson played well during the game until the critical period came, and then his lack of coolness was manifested in the way he fumbled the ball two or three times, by which the Athletics were enabled eventually to win. Swandell, as catcher, sustained his reputation, and Klein at third and Patterson at second did remarkably well. Klein made two beautiful plays. Reach had hit a very heavy ball to centre field and was confident that he could secure a home run; he got as far as third base when the ball was fielded in to Nelson from Ryan remarkably briskly, and Nelson throwing to Klein sent it very high; Reach saw how high the ball was going, and was about to go for home, but Klein had jumped and stretched, and, taking the ball beautifully in one hand, dropped on Reach as he was about two feet from the base. This play was loudly applauded. Fesler had hit a high pop back of third base, and Klein was backing out for it, but found that he could not get far enough; so jumping up, he took it in one hand backward over his head. Of the Athletics Fisler must again be favorably noticed for good playing at the base and at the bat. Reach also deserves notice for a beautiful one-hand side catch while running out on a "left oblique" towards right field. Mr. Mills, for his prompt, cool, and impartial ruling, deserves especial commendation. The score of the game is as follows:—

ECKFORD. *Players.*	*O.*	*R.*	*L.*
Klein, 3d b	1	4	1
Swandell, c	4	2	0
Ryan, c. f	5	1	0
Fesler, l. f	5	1	0
Nelson, s. s	1	4	1
Malone, p	4	1	1
Patterson, 2d b	1	3	1
Allison, 1st b	3	2	0
Grum, r. f	3	1	1
Total	27	19	5

ATHLETIC. *Players.*	*O.*	*R.*	*L.*
Kleinfelder, 1st b	3	2	0
McBride, p	2	3	1
Reach, 2d b	4	2	0
Wilkins, s. s	3	2	0
Fisler, 3d b	1	4	1
Sensenderfer, l. f	1	4	1
Berry, c. f	3	3	0
Radcliff, c	3	1	2
Cuthbert, r. f	5	1	0
Total	27	23	5

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford—Runs	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	0	—19
Left on bases	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—5
Athletic—Runs	9	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	—23
Left on bases	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5

Home runs.—Berry 1. Bases on hits—Eckford, 22 times, 28 bases; Athletic, 22 times, 33 bases. Balls called—On McBride 12, Malone 19

Fair fly catches.—Kleinfelder 1, Reach 1, Fisler 2, Sensenderfer 1, Berry 1, Cuthbert 2; total, 8. Klein 1, Ryan 1, Fesler 2, Patterson 3, Grum 2; total 9.

Foul fly catches.—McBride 1, Radcliff 1, Cuthbert 1; total 3. Klein 1, Swandell 4; total 5.

Foul bounds.—Radcliff 3, Cuthbert 1; total 4. Swandell 2.

Balls fielded to first.—By Kleinfelder 1. McBride 1, Reach 5; Wilkins 3, Fisler 1; total 11. By Nelson 4, Malone 1, Patterson 1. To second—By Radcliff 1. By Klein 4. To third—By Nelson 1, from a throw in by Ryan.

Scorers.—Messrs. Simonson and Benson.
Umpire.—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic.
Time of game two hours and twenty minutes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE HOLY LAND EXCURSIONISTS.

More Trouble to the Party on the Quaker City—They are Purified by Fumigation at Naples.

NAPLES, August 2.—The American excursionists on board the steamship Quaker City were worried enough at Leghorn by the vigilant surveillance of Government officials, who took them for Garibaldian conspirators, and now they have been "gobbled up" by the authorities here and quarantined on a lonely island in the harbor, and are undergoing purification, suffocation, and fumigation through the medium of a combination of miraculous stinks and stenches such as only Italian ingenuity could contrive.

If they have picked up any cholera at Civita Vecchia, they might survive it easily enough with a little care; but whether they can undergo Italian purification and live is another matter. They will be kept in quarantine four or five days.

This is bad enough; but there can be no excuse for the refinement of cruelty which permits no profanity there.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage, it is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 348 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 22 tuthsimsp

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23tothsrp J. G. FULLER.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches; superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 9p

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The importance of securing and retaining an upright, intelligent, and experienced Judiciary, cannot be over-estimated. The constitutional change from an appointed to an elective Judiciary was strongly opposed by many prudent citizens, and was only adopted with much doubt and distrust. This community not only has no reason to regret, but, on the contrary, has abundant cause to congratulate itself upon the success of that experiment. Pure and able men were induced to occupy the Bench, and at the end of their first term, public opinion, rising superior to partisan considerations, demanded their re-election. The knowledge and experience acquired by ten years' service on the bench are of such inestimable value that a community properly alive to its true interests will naturally demand that they shall continue to be exercised for its benefit so long as the incumbent may be able and willing to serve. Not only is such the clear duty of the community to itself, on the score of self-interest, but it is no less a duty to the faithful public servant who has toiled arduously and honestly, with but a very inadequate compensation during a greater part of the term, to recognize and reward his fidelity to his official obligations, by re-electing him to another term.

It will be the duty of the electors of this city, next October, to elect an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Over and Terminer and Orphans' Court, to fill a vacancy to be caused by the expiration of Judge Ludlow's term. The vast responsibilities, varied duties, and incessant labors of these courts are such as to require unwearied industry, ample learning, and inflexible integrity. When to these high qualifications are added the great advantages of ten years' experience in the discharge of these delicate and difficult duties, there would appear to be no question in any candid mind as to the necessity of this community, with entire unanimity, demanding that Judge Ludlow should continue to serve it for another term with the same signal fidelity and ability that he has exhibited in the past. This should be done outside of and above the usual workings of mere party machinery or nominating conventions of acknowledged partisans, working for purely political results.

The citizens, as such, and not as partisans, having large interests at stake entirely dependent upon the honesty, firmness, and ability of the Judges, are required by every consideration of duty to examine the qualifications of candidates for this high office from a more elevated standpoint of observation than a blind devotion to party. There are offices of profit enough with which to reward place-hunters for their political labors; let fitness and capacity be the only tests for the Judiciary.

In this spirit and with these views, the undersigned, members of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining the strongest convictions of the eminent fitness and capacity of Judge Ludlow for the high office which he now fills with so much honor to himself and so much benefit to the community, cordially invite their fellow-citizens to secure their own best interests by re-electing him for another term.

W. M. Meredith,	Alexander Henry,
Eli K. Price,	John H. Campbell,
Samuel B. Perkins,	Daniel Dougherty,
Horace Binney, Jr.,	Chapman Biddle,
Henry J. Williams,	John M. Collins,
David Paul Brown,	John Clayton,
William E. Whitman,	Horatio Hubbell,
Charles Gibbons,	Isaac S. Serrill,
N. B. Browne,	William W. Juvenal,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	William A. Ingham,
Joseph R. Townsend,	James W. Paul,
Edward Shippen,	Joseph A. Clay,
George Junkin, Jr.,	C. Stuart Patterson,
W. Rotch Wister,	Henry M. Dechert,
W. M. Tilghman,	C. M. Husband,
William Henry Rawle,	Thomas Hart, Jr.,
H. G. Townsend,	R. C. McMurtrie,
George W. Conarroe,	Wm. H. Ruddiman,
Cadwalader Biddle,	W. J. McElroy,
Robert S. Paschall,	James Duval Rodney,
R. Rundle Smith	William C. Hannis,
H. C. Thompson,	Arthur M. Burton,
William McMichael,	W. D. Baker,
James T. Mitchell,	Joseph P. Brinton,
William L. Dennis,	W. Moylan Lansdale,
Charles W. Horner,	William Ernst,
Charles S. Pancoast,	E. Poulson,
Isaac C. Price,	Theodore Cuyler,
Charles D. Freeman,	Aubrey H. Smith,
William F. Judson,	Henry Wharton,
David P. Brown, Jr.,	John S. Powell,
E. H. Hanson,	David Weatherly, Jr.,
H. G. Clay,	Joseph Abrams,
Edward McCabe,	Edward R. Worrell,
J. Hubley Ashton,	William M. Smith,
Clement B. Penrose,	Thompson Westcott,
P. P. Morris,	James J. Barclay
W. L. Marshall,	Alfred Longstreth,
Thomas J. Diehl,	Frederick Heyer,
Edward L. Bodin,	George Tucker Bispham,
H. R. Warriner,	Lewis Stover,
David W. Sellers,	A. Thompson,
Samuel C. Perkins,	J. H. Wheeler,
George Kreiy,	John White.
Constant Guillou,	Charles Chauncey,
George W. Thorn,	J. G. Rosengarten,
Edward Hopper,	John B. Thayer,
J. Sergeant Price,	Octavius A. Law,
Thomas Pratt Potts,	William A. Porter,
Charles H. T. Collis,	William M. Levick,
Henry S. Hagert,	John A. Clark,
Furman Sheppard,	George Sergeant,
Charles M. Wagner,	John B. Coinban,
Charles T. Bousall,	Thomas D. Smith,
Thomas R. Elcock,	Thomas A. Budd,
George L. Crawford,	W. W. Welgley,
Gustavus Remak,	Samuel Wetherill,
William Vogdes,	Thomas S. Smith,
Edward M. Paxson,	Joseph R. Rhoads,
Thomas Latimer,	J. Hervey Bryan,
R. L. Asburst,	Thomas E. McElroy,
Joseph L. Caven,	Morton P. Henry,
John Hanna,	W. A. Manderson.
George W. Biddle,	

Philadelphia, July —, 1867.

To the Honorable JAMES R. LUDLOW, Associate Judge Court of Common Pleas:—

Dear Sir—The undersigned, your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, have witnessed from year to year the faithful manner in which you have discharged your judicial duties, reflecting honor upon yourself and securing for the administration of justice that public confidence which is so essential to its maintenance.

The ability and integrity displayed by you in your high office, your devoted attachment to the right, and your strict impartiality, have endeared you to the great body of the people of this country, who would be loth to lose you as a Judge.

We therefore address you for the purpose of obtaining your consent to serve for another judicial term, if re-elected by your fellow-citizens, who, with great unanimity, desire to cast their suffrages for you. And we ask you to do so at this early period before the partisan passions become excited by the warmth of feelings which usually precede elections, in order to show that our support of you is uninfluenced by party considerations, but is based upon a sincere desire to continue upon the Bench a deserving and upright Judge.

Very respectfully yours,

Powers & Weightman,	Thomas Robins,
Stuart & Brother,	Benjamin Bullock's Sons
M. F. Hirsch,	Harris & Stoiesbury,
D. Fecht & Co.,	John B. Heyl & Co.,
H. W. Rank,	William Asher,
Jacob Ridgway,	M. McMichael, Jr.,
S. M. Koons,	John Mason & Co.,
Sparta Fritz,	Taylor, Gillespie & Co.,
Joseph A. Seffarfen,	Charles S. Lewis,
D. D. Brodhead,	Bowen & Fox,
B. N. Illius,	E. W. Clark & Co.,
H. W. Hildebrandt,	Edwin Swift,
John S. Lentz,	Charles Emory,
John C. File,	Edward J. Robins,
P. B. Derr,	C. P. Bayard,
Hiram G. Haney,	W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsew,
Charles Klose,	Henry Croskey,
J. B. Trumbauer	E. B. Edwards & Co.,
Joseph Tomlinson,	Watson Malone & Co.,
Charles B. Fithian	Grover & Brother,
Edwin F. Paul,	Thomas Watson & Sons,
Samuel P. Heister,	William W. Keen,
R. W. Smith,	E. Dallett,
C. H. Dillinger,	William P. Sharpless,
J. H. Webb,	Henry Budd,
J. W. Miller,	James Graham & Co.,
K. B. Miller,	Bancroft & Co.,
Michael Wartman,	Joseph B. Myers,
S. A. Clusell,	George Raphael & Co.,
D. M. Sellers,	Chas. F. & Geo. G. Lennig,
J. Folwell,	John Gibson, Son & Co.,
N. Chipman,	Henry Wallace & Co.,
P. F. Clayton,	Henry S. Hannis & Co.,
J. R. Tempest.	Walden, Kohn & Co.,
Bringhurst & Co.,	R. G. Dun & Co.,
John B. Stevenson & Son,	Young, Moore & Co.,
F. P. Silliman,	James Carstairs, Jr.,
Samuel Spang,	Washington Heimberger,
P. B. Grove,	John T. Bailey,
John R. Shoemaker,	Edward C. Knight,
Joseph Pancoast,	Baker & Hopkins,
Henry C. Lea,	George Cookman,
Charles E. Smith,	Andrew J. Catherwood,
George W. Grier,	P. B. Mingle,
Wm. P. Haffa,	James Steel & Co.,
Tacker & Butler,	Job S. Ivins,
Henry Disston & Son,	William B. Thomas.
Samuel Showaker,	E. G. Cattell,
Bayard Robinson,	R. Etting,
William Long,	Elias A. Hunsicker,
James Kemble,	Tomlinson & Hill,
Charles L. Frohose,	Josiah Bryan.
Joseph M. Thomas,	Jas. R. Moorhead & Co.,
James M. Thomas,	J. A. Blake & Co.,
J. Wood & Brothers,	William Barnett,
J. T. Kirkpatrick & Co.,	F. M. & N. Brooke.
James Naully & Sons,	J. W. Supplee & Co.,
N. Harris,	F. D. Worley,
Chas. P. Grosholz & Co.,	J. H. Michener,
W. F. A. Levy,	Wm. Price & Co.,
H. B. Kennedy,	Alexander Young,
H. Gerhard,	Robert Taylor & Co.,
Robert Fodell,	George H. Roberts, Jr.,
Robert Ralston,	J. H. Walter,
David C. Richardson,	Charles B. Stretch,
Kampen & Schneider,	Smith & Shoemaker,
Frank J. Sullivan.	E. L. Trimble,
W. Frederick Snyder,	James B. Machette,
C. H. Clark,	Samuel Barton & Co.,
C. F. Norton,	Samuel C. Hensley,
A. Boyd,	Beates & Miller,
N. B. Browne,	C. C. Lower,
Jessup & Moore,	H. D. Welsh,
B. B. Comegys,	Isaac Welsh,
G. Philler,	Joseph J. Babcock,
H. C. Young,	J. C. Wanner,
J. W. Gilbough,	William Grange,
Charles Cambios & Co.,	John N. Rothenhausler,
Drexel & Co.,	Samuel D. Lewis,
J. Weigand & Co.	William W. Peters,
Joseph Jones,	H. Geiger & Co.,
S. C. Palmer,	Addison Bines,
De Haven & Bro.,	W. D. Rank,
C. & H. Borie,	George W. McWilliams,
Joseph Patterson,	Frank Brothers & Co.,
George K. Ziegler,	William G. Minizer,
Gield & Reehmil,	Mason & Co.,
Newhall, Borie & Co.,	Charles H. Smith,
George W. Farr,	Jacob Mariner,
Jacob Binder,	H. Bruner & Sons
William Ansbach	Tack Brothers.
W. H. Clark	

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1867.

Messrs. Powers & Weightman, Thomas Robbins, Stuart & Brother, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, and others.

Gentlemen:—Your communication, in which you refer to my past services as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, has been received.

Fully appreciating the very flattering terms in which you refer to my judicial career, it is a source of great gratification to know that an earnest and conscientious effort to discharge my duty has met with the approval of my fellow-citizens.

To the people belongs the right to elect their Judges. Their will, as expressed at the ballot box, clothed me with the powers and responsibilities of my present position, and it it is their wish that I should remain in office, I consent to serve for another judicial term.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES R. LUDLOW.

NOTICE.—The signers of the above letter and address, and other citizens favorable to the re-election of Judge Ludlow, irrespective of party, are requested to meet in County Convention, at the new County Court House, SIXTH Street, below CHESNUT, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
8 22 2t

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

AGENCY OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these Bonds and pay a difference of

$206·83	taking in exchange U. S.	6s of 1881.	
$226·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$189·33	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$198·08	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$176·83	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$176·83	do.	do.	5-20s of '67, do.
$119·33	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s, do.
$203·33	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$176·28	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$170·28	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 20tf DE HAVEN & BRO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C T YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street,
8 21 12t BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown
8 8 1m*

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 12mwp

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FINANCIAL

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST,
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and

425 Miles West from Omaha are Now in Operation,

And stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $6,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:—

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable), amounting to	5,440,000 acres.
2. U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to	$6,800,000
The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is	$6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its Charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to he same amount on the various sections as are issued by he Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 15, 1867. 8 [illegible] tuthsst

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at